The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The Position of the Rebel Army Ascertained.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps at Culpepper.

Their Passage Through Chester and Thornton's Gaps.

Ewell's Corps Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

Gallant Fight of the Excelsior Brigade Near Front Royal.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebel Rear Guard.

Reconnoissances and Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following dispatches from Maj. A. A. PAGE, Third correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 5th July—6 P. M.

The position of the rebel army are as follows:

The Potomac was not crossed on the night previous, as was intended, owing to the storm.

The columns were not started on the night following, as must be remembered there was no moon.

Early on the morning of both Hill's and Longstreet's commands, and on one occasion there was quite a near approach to a non-combatant being hit.

Ewell's corps, it is understood here, still occupies the Shenandoah Valley, where Lee purposes the defile on the Shenandoah and the rear of the rebel army. This fact is supposed to explain the recent orders about the abused movements of Ewell's corps. Lee was not retreating, and was indeed preparing to return to Maryland.

The Rappahannock bridge had a fight yesterday at Ashby's Gap with the enemy, where the rebels were badly whipped and cut up. After a brief but severe contest, the enemy were repulsed, and a large number of prisoners captured. Among the wounded is Brig.-Gen. T. A. Harrison.

Headquarters Cavalry Division, }
HARRISVILLE, Va., Saturday, July 25. }

Gen. Custer, with three regiments of the Michigan brigade under command of Col. Gray, (Col. Town the senior officer, being sick,) advanced from this place to Newby's Cross Roads to reconnoiter the enemy's position. The Fifth Michigan were in advance. The enemy's pickets were met within half a mile of the Cross Roads, when the advance guard was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and the section of Pennington's battery, under Lieut. Crane, was placed in position on a crest at the left of the road, supported by the First Michigan, Major Somers. For half an hour or more a lively skirmish was kept up, when the advance skirmishers were reinforced by three squadrons from the Fifth Michigan, and also the balance of those regiments acting as a reserve. The men then thrown forward steadily drove the enemy before them, until the crest of a hill was reached near the cross-roads, when the enemy opened a battle fire with artillery, firing shell, grape and canister, and our advance was checked. This position was held for at least an hour, when, much to the astonishment of all, a regiment of the enemy's infantry appeared in the rear of the First Michigan, while supporting the artillery above referred to. The whole section of country in this vicinity is so cut up, that it is almost impossible for cavalry to operate effectively, and particularly difficult at the point where the enemy first made their appearance in our rear, as it was covered not only with trees up to within twenty rods of the regiment, but the intervening space is covered with an undergrowth of pine trees and stubble.

Gen. Custer, when made aware of this flank movement, at once ordered a charge to be made. Practicable under ordinary circumstances, but just at this point an impracticability, which he very speedily discovered. Major Somers fortunately hesitated when ordered to charge, and the result was a change of orders. The section of artillery exposed rapidly retired to the right, while the First Michigan remained in position until the enemy had fired one volley, then wheeling to the right into the road, a rapid retrograde movement brought them to the rear, and in a place of comparative safety.

While this movement was being executed on the left of the road, the enemy advanced two pieces to the crest of a hill in front previously occupied by our skirmishers, and opened a galling fire upon our troops with grape and canister, at the same time advancing a column of infantry in the same direction. A portion of our right was forced still further to the right, and the left was forced back into the road where the caisson had preceded it. The forces on the right was skilfully conducted by Col. Gray, who, notwithstanding the excitement of the moment, did not forget to extend protection to the artillery, then within the enemy the enemy's grasp, and it was successfully moved.

The orders after this were held in check at every point, until the command, having felt the position, fell back to Aminsville. From information obtained from reliable sources, it was ascertained that the column struck the rear of A. P. Hill's command.

The advance of Lieutenant's corps passed through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville on Thursday, and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, it reached Culpepper. Rumor commenced was immediately in his rear.

To-day the cavalry moved up to Gaines' Cross Roads, where the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, but the main command was beyond reach. At Gen. Custer's orders were made to ascertain the position of the enemy, in obedience to orders he fell back to Amissville. Our loss during the two days' movement makes will probably not exceed six, killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. Baker, of Gen. Custer's staff, was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and was left on the field. The enemy carried off neither to parole him take him away, and this morning he was paroled.

During the most exciting time of yesterday's fight in front of Gen. Custer was killed. Gen. Custer threw his cloak over the disabled animal, and before the Colonel could reach his tent he was in full dress for a ball. Custer's command is in excellent spirits, and ready for any emergency.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

An important error of fact occurred in the dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac published this morning. The correction which the correspondent desires to be made, although it was only yesterday, was not received, through a special messenger, until to-day. It says:

On the 24th inst., while Gen. Custer was reconnoitering to get into Ramseur Virginia by way of Manassas Gap, Gen. A. P. Hill's large force of Rebels, Gen. Ewell's corps, and Gen. Stuart's cavalry made an attempt to drive him back. Custer was too strongly posted for success. They, however, when all hope of success was destroyed by Gen. Lieutenant, when left Lieutenants and Hill's commands cross through the gap, and are now probably in Culpepper. It was Lieutenant's command which was near Amissville. Gen. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 9 P. M.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry hold the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelly's Ford and Waterford.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27—P. M.

The Star says:

On Thursday last, while the Third and Fifth divisions, north of Gen. Meade's Army were lying in the woods of Manassas Gap, this state, information was received that Gen. Lieutenant was marching a brigade of the corps forward in order to intercept a portion of the Gen. Sykes's, commanding the Excelsior brigade, 3d regiments of that corps, was at once ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels were only in small force on our left, and behind the crest of a hill about one mile from the Gap, between it and Front Royal, and the latter supposed his brigade was sufficient to check the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill there was a stone wall, and behind that was a small force of rebels. Gen. Sykes at once took an observation of the ground, and after pointing out to his regimental commanders the work they would have to perform, he ordered his gallant brigade forward, and with fixed bayonets and a yell that betokened their determination to succeed, they rushed forward, when the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed, and when from behind it rose a whole brigade of Georgians, and two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters, all under the command of Gen. Anderson. But our troops heeded them not, and amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery fire in front and on the flank, pressed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The enemy's loss was not less than 300 killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, while the rebels had at least seventeen pieces.

That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battle-ground, and the next morning marched into Front Royal. In this fight it is the opinion of military men that the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one, but they appeared to be completely fagged out, and after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill on their way in an upright position, but crawled upon their hands and knees, thus giving our men an opportunity of pouring in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves.

In this fight Gen. Sykes had two very severe wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches, and one through the fleshy part of the right side. The first is by far the most painful and serious wound; but the General is doing as well as can be expected. He arrived here this morning, having been in an ambulance since he received this wound. He purposes leaving to-morrow for his home in New-York. He is loud in praise of the manner in which his whole command, officers, privates and all, behaved. His Adjutant-General was the first to cross the stone wall. Gen. Sykes himself was wounded when but a few feet from it, and the wounds came to quick succession, scarcely a moment elapsing between them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival From Charleston, but no News.

The New French Consul to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 25.

The United States gunboat *Memphis* arrived here last night from Charleston, but has no important news. She has a mail for New-York.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CROSMAN, left for City Point this afternoon, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD. She takes up no prisoners of war, but has, as a passenger, the newly appointed French Consul for Richmond.

Gen. DANIEL and Gen. MASSEUX arrived here to-day.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. HOWES, left for Newbern, N. C., at noon to-day. She is expected to return in a few days with Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

The trial of Dr. DUVAL will come up before the Military Commission at Norfolk to-morrow (Monday), it having been decided that the case comes within their jurisdiction.

Important Railroad Connection.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, July 25.

A meeting of the Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, with a corresponding Committee of a new road, projected, between Rome and Oswego, was held here on Friday last, when it was agreed that the latter road should be constructed immediately, and the former company run it in connection with their own. This forms an important link in the chain of roads in that portion of the State.

Burning of the Steamboat Boston.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

The steamboat Boston was accidentally burned on Saturday above Portsmouth. Loss $45,000, of which $18,000 is insured.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers of Yesterday.

The Siege Operations Against Charleston Progressing.

A CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

The Evacuation of Jackson by the National Forces.

Departure of McPherson's Corps from Vicksburgh up the Mississippi.

Gen. Rosecrans Organizing an Expedition Against Atlanta, Ga.

Jeff. Davis Appoints the 21st of August for Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning:

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 24—9 P. M.

The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings Point, and Sumter replying heartily. The firing is still going on. We sent down to the fleet to-day 105 paroled prisoners, and received 46.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that 54 of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

The casualties, this morning, were three killed and six wounded. These which occurred this evening have not been heard from.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 25.

Regular firing from Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner, at the Yankees on Morris Island, was kept up all night, and continued all of Sunday. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris island. The Monitors, and the *Ironsides*, lying outside, took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualties are reported to-day.

Another Monitor arrived to-day—making six in all.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 24.

The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday morning. Gen. WIRT ADAMS' cavalry dashed in and captured a few straggling. Canton has also been evacuated. GRANT's entire army has gone to Vicksburgh. An attempt to blow up the State House failed, although it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pursuing. They have destroyed all the machine shops, rolling stock, cannon and stock between Jackson and Vicksburgh.

Mobile will no doubt be the next place of attack.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 24.

An officer from Vicksburgh says that McPherson's entire corps left that place on the 21st, moving up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cotton were sent up to Grenada, and were consequently saved.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 21 as a day of humiliation and prayer.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 27.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th has the following:

"ATLANTA, Thursday, July 23.

Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing a force to attack Atlanta and make a raid on the Northwestern Georgia Railroad. Active preparations are being made for the defence of the city and railroad to Chattahooga."

The rebel General Bowen died on the 16th.

The Disasters to the Rebel Army.

AN APPEAL TO THE GEORGIANS BY GOV. BROWN.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens of that State:

The late serious disasters to our arms at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, together with Gen. BRAGG's retreat with his army to our very borders, while they are no cause of despair or ultimate fear, if we are true to ourselves, and place our trust in God, admonish us that, if we would protect our homes from the ravages of the enemy, it is time for every Georgian able to bear arms to unite himself without delay with a military organization, and hold himself in readiness at a moment's warning to strike for his home and the graves of his ancestors, with an unalterable determination to die free rather than live the slave of despotic power.

Tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens have volunteered for the war, and those of them who have not been slain or disabled are still risking everything for our success in distant fields upon the borders of the Confederacy. On account of the near approach of the enemy to the interior the call is now upon those at home, who have made comparatively little sacrifice, to volunteer to defend their own habitations and property, and the homes and families of their neighbors who are in the Army, against the threatened attacks of the enemy.

Is there a Georgian able to bear arms so base, not only to patriotism, but to all the nobler impulses of our nature, that he will in this emergency refuse to take up arms for the defence of his home and his family, when the enemy comes to his very door to destroy the one and insult and cruelly injure the other? If there be a Georgian possessed of so little courage or manliness, let his fellow-citizens mark and remember him. If he hides himself behind some legal exemption, or false pretext to avoid duty, let him be exposed to the censure he deserves. Such is my anxiety to make money and become rich, he turns a deaf ear to the promptings of patriotism, and would sacrifice his liberties in his avarice, let him be exposed with indignant scorn to public contempt. The time has come for plain talk and prompt action. All that is dear to a people on earth is at stake. The best efforts of every patriot are required to save our people from ruin and our children from bondage. We are determined to be a free people, cost what it may; and we should permit no man to remain among us and enjoy the protection of the Government who refuses to do his part to preserve our liberties.

If all our Georgian brave will or gentle for home defence, and the Secretary of War will issue and enforce such orders as will compel the absentees of proper military service who, on account of the wealth of parents or political influence, or other pretences, are now keeping out of the ranks of danger, to perform their duty, the present emergency, and all dangers connected with the strife will be promptly met, including other favorites of them in position, overseers, &c., many of whom are respected of rising early in the country at public expense, engaged on private plantations, enrolling officers in counties where the officers exempt, are almost as numerous as the enemy now in the counties subject to enrollment, and the host of officers in uniform, and others, who are daily seen in every city, town and village, and upon every railroad train, and in every hotel in the Confederacy—to return immediately to their respective commands in the field. We should create brave soldiers from such a call, and thereby save many of our noble boys now in the field, who, worn down by fatigue and exposure, are compelled to leave their commands for the hospitals, and many of whom, I fear, will be compelled to find their graves there.

Let no one despair of ultimate success. We should not expect to be victorious on every field. The splendid successes of our arms in the past have made us an historical example, and have solemnly shadowed the final triumph of our arms and the future glory and grandeur of the Confederacy. Such a people, inhabiting such a country, and having such mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, need only be true to themselves, and humbly trust in Almighty power, to be invincible.

Given under my hand and seal of the Executive Department, this July 21, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatch from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The following dispatch was received by the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-STEAMER DIRIGONA,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, July 24, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th inst. a large side-wheel steamer, in trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the *Canandaigua* and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals by Commander George W. Fewton, of the *Keatchill*, then anchored abreast of Fort Wagner on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success in such enterprises are essentially lessened by our occupation of the main ship channel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

The death of this venerable statesman is announced by telegraph as having occurred on Sunday morning last at his home, Frankfort, Ky., at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. For nearly half a century the name of JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN has been conspicuously before the country in connection with the National Legislature. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., about 1785, and began life as a lawyer in Hopkinsville, but soon removed to Frankfort, where he enjoyed an excellent practice. Before he had attained the age of thirty-one his townsmen elected him to represent them in the State Legislature, and for several years he filled the office of Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Valuing the high qualities of mind and heart with which he was eminently endowed, his constituents elected him in 1817 to a seat in the United States Senate, his term commencing at the same date with the Presidency of Mr. MONROE, whom he supported. From 1817 to 1819, from 1835 to 1841, from 1842 to 1848, and from 1855 to 1861, he served in the Senate. Twice he was a member of the Cabinet, having accepted the post of Attorney-General in 1841, under President HARRISON, and being again called to that position in 1850 on the accession of Mr. FILLMORE to the Presidential chair, after the death of President TAYLOR. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority on the Whig nomination for Governor of his native State. In early life Mr. CRITTENDEN belonged to the Republican, and subsequently to the Whig party, but later he was identified with the Democratic. He was ever a devoted friend of HENRY CLAY, supporting him in most of the measures that he advocated. He always favored the protective policy, voting for the Tariff of 1842, and against that of 1846. The United States Bank project he strenuously favored and opposed the Sub-Treasury system. In 1835 he opposed Mr. CALHOUN's bill empowering Postmasters to abstract from the mails documents hostile to slavery. He was unfavorable to the remission of Gen. JACKSON's fine for contempt of court in declaring martial law at New-Orleans. In 1850, on a question of apportionment came up, and he advocated the basis of ratio of representation, arguing that with more representatives the House would become more democratic. The establishment of a preemptive system in favor of actual settlers on the public lands being before the Senate, in 1841, he moved an amendment denying the privileges of the act to aliens who had not made a declaration of their intention to become citizens, and this he supported in several speeches. Mr. CRITTENDEN also spoke often upon the Oregon boundary question, deprecating haste and excitement, favoring peace, though not at the expense of honor, and supporting such measures as seemed calculated to bring it about. The same sentiments characterize the numerous speeches on the annexation of Texas, which he opposed as unconstitutional, unwise and unnecessary, and on the Mexican war, which he strove to bring to a peaceful termination as early as practicable. In 1850, in the debate upon the alleged illegal exercise of the right of search by Great Britain, he manifested the same conciliatory spirit. In 1846 he opposed Mr. MANGUM's bill, providing for the military occupation of Yucatan and, subsequently, in 1858, took ground against interference in the affairs of Central America. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, voted against the repeal of the territorial laws, and in favor of Mr. TOOMBS's Kansas bill, on the ground that it was a peace measure, however objectionable it might be in some of its features. In 1858 he opposed the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, alleging that the instrument was a fraud upon the people, and did not represent the will of the majority, and afterward offered a substitute for the bill, which, somewhat modified, passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House. It provided for the submission of the Lecompton instrument to the vote of the people of Kansas, to be ratified as the Constitution if approved by a majority, and if otherwise, empowering the formation of a new Constitution. Just previous to the close of his last Senatorial term, after the secession of South Carolina, Mr. CRITTENDEN, true to the constitutory policy which was the marked feature of his public career, laid before the Senate those compromise resolutions generally known as the "Crittenden propositions," hoping thereby to avert the threatened storm of secession. These propositions he advocated with all the art of oratory of which he was master; but his arguments failed to influence the opinions of a majority of members, and the resolutions were defeated. Throughout the trials and unhappiness that have since visited the nation Mr. CRITTENDEN has remained loyal to the Union and consistent to his views, eliciting from all men—even from those who differed widely from him in politics—the respect which is never withheld from those against whom the breath of slander has never whispered.

Dishonest Quartermaster!

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

Capt. HUNTT, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, was arrested this morning by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, charged with irregularity in his accounts, and appropriating funds to his own use.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Assembly of Notables Declare in Favor of an Empire.

The Prince Maximilian Named for Emperor.

Tampico Still Defying the French.

The City Declared in a State of Siege.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

The rumors in circulation since the arrival of the steamer *Mexico* from Vera Cruz, as to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, have been more than confirmed by the arrival, yesterday morning, of the French War steamer *Milan*, which brings official news that Mexico had been proclaimed an empire.

The Assembly of Notables, previously convoked, having met, it was declared, with only two dissenting votes, that the form of Government chosen by the country (through its organ, the said Assembly, appointed by Forey) was the empire. They also, at the same time, proclaimed as Emperor the Austrian Prince MAXIMILIAN. In case His Royal Highness should not accept the Crown, the Emperor of the French was begged to choose a person in whom he had confidence to occupy the throne. The act of the proclamation of the empire took place on the 10th instant. The Reactionists between the capital and Vera Cruz made great demonstrations of joy on hearing the news. In Vera Cruz a salute of 101 guns was fired.

The remarks of the newspapers of Havana, written a few days ago, when the editors refused to believe in the possibility of such proceedings, amount to a solemn and emphatic condemnation of the farce just enacted in Mexico. The *Diario* observed, on the 18th:

"We cannot help resisting the belief that things have passed according to the tenor of the rumors to which we refer, and that, without the preparations necessary to insure their stability, they have improvised to radical a change in the existence of that nation. We must see much in the prudence of the agents of the Emperor, who are in Mexico, and who must be provided with instructions well meditated upon by the interesting and profound mind of NAPOLEON. There, and they can have dominated by force or part of the country is under the authority of JUAREZ, and what such a resolution would not bear even a decent appearance, in the eyes of Europe, as the verdict of the nation with . . . . . The first thing is pacification; then, not only then, will be the opportunity for a definite solution."

The *Prensa* also bitterly complains of Forey, in suppressing the newspapers thus depriving the people of their instructors, when such radical changes are being made.

The Political Prefect of Vera Cruz, ESTRADA, has been replaced by Señor BUSTAMANTE.

From Tampico the dates are to the 20th ultimo. On account of the taking of Puebla and the fear of an attack, the Colonel commanding the Southern District had proclaimed a state of siege. The yellow fever, sixth disease, &c., were making great havoc in Tampico, which are always bad, and alarmingly so this year. In Tuxpan the population has been decimated by disease. CARBAJAL is in Arroyo-seco with his troops, watching the French. Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA had arrived at San Luis Potosi with his force. It was not yet known what position this General would occupy. In Vera Cruz they were preparing an expedition against Tampico. They knew there that its little garrison has orders to retire, and for that reason send a force, believing it more than sufficient to conquer Tampico, but perhaps they will have the door slammed in their face and retire, finding out their mistake. Gen. NEBAVIDES, who, previous to the French intervention, belonged to the Moderate party, had passed through Tampico on his way to San Luis Potosi, to place himself under the orders of President JUAREZ. He is said to have asserted that MIRAMON, the Ex-President, intended to take a similar course, but a friend of the latter General informs the *Diario* of the city that such a statement is incorrect, on the authority of a letter from MIRAMON, dated Brownsville, (Texas,) 20th ult., in which, after saying many causes had prevented him from realizing his plans, yet he hoped to arrive in the Capital in time to aid in consolidating the party of order.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PREFECT OF VERA CRUZ.

The steamer *Mexico*, from Vera Cruz to Havana, brings the following Proclamation of the new Prefect:

OFFICE OF THE PREFECT OF THE }
DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ. }

INHABITANTS OF THIS DISTRICT!—Having to-day taken possession of the civil command of this interesting part of the Department of Vera Cruz, I ought to let you know the sentiments which animate me and which will serve me as a guide in the exercise of the authority confided to me. A stranger to all party interests or ambition, I only desire the welfare of the country, and that it may attain its enlargement, on the occasion presented by the generous views of the French intervention, by the way of order, the only way that can conduct us to the enjoyments of a rightly understood liberty. I shall then be tolerant toward all opinions, but will punish and cause to be punished with all the severity of the law, the culpable plots that may be devised, and whose tendency is to subvert the public tranquillity. I offer to the quiet inhabitants all the protection for their property and persons that my authority can afford. The working classes will find me always decided to afford to them the assistance which is within the power of the office in order to promote industrial progress. A lover of moral, intellectual and social improvements, which constitute the welfare of society and which the spirit of the age claims as the imperative necessities of every civilized nation, I shall consecrate my best efforts to the end of encouraging in the districts the realization of all those which it may be possible with the help of the enlightened assistance of the inhabitants, to plant. Happy shall I be if, on retiring from the civil government, I can leave with you a pleasant remembrance of my administration. To this result aspires your countryman and friend.

VERA CRUZ, July 1, 1863. D. BURCAU.

A CIRCULAR TO THE HEAD OF CUSTOMS AT TAMPICO.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit of the true Government of Mexico, that of JUAREZ, had addressed the following circular to the Head of the Customs at Tampico:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND }
PUBLIC CREDIT, FIRST SECTION. }

CIRCULAR.—The Citizen President of the Republic has been pleased to direct, that on no account, nor under any pretext, shall there leave any of the State's moneys, either ordinary or extraordinary, of treasure, whether of silver in bars or coined, under the penalties for infringing the law. This I communicate to you, that it may be put in practice, pleasing to publish directly this order from the Supreme Authority. Independence, Liberty, and Reform. NUNEZ.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 16, 1863.

I inform the public of this for their guidance.

TAMPICO, June 25, 1863. FRANCISCO M. ROJAS.

THE COUNTER GUERRILLAS.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, gives the following:

"The Commander of the Counter Guerrillas, Don Gregorio Mungia, Knowing that there were in the town of Tlalixcoyan a small armed force of guerrillas, and some colonels and officers determined to surprise them, so that, at the head of only 27 men, crossing the river by swimming, he entered the place a few nights ago and surprised in their own dwellings, Manuel Arellanes, Cirilo, and Juan de la Rosa, as also the small force which occupied Tlalixcoyan. The latter being disarmed, were set at liberty, and only the above-named leaders and officers were brought to Vera Cruz. These also have been liberated, after signing the following document:

I, the undersigned colonels of rancheros, on my honor, do have no other object, nor other intentions than to unite my efforts to those of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary corps, in order to re-establish in my country a government of its free choice, and which will be honest, upright, strong, capable of maintaining order at home, and of getting abroad esteem and consideration. I promise to submit entirely to the National will, to leave it free to explain itself, and not to strive in any manner for a personal benefit; only to think (owing to the serious condition of the country) of what can insure its interior repose and leave its foreign relations, which alone can insure its prestige.

JUAN DE DIOS ARIZAMENDI,
General of Brigade.

VERA CRUZ, July 2, 1863.

Similar documents have been signed by the Colonel of battalion, D. M. CUMPIA, and the Captain of infantry, D. MIGUEL BARRAZA GUERRERO.

TAMPICO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The *Spaes of Tampico* contains a proclamation from the Governor of the Southern District, placing the city under martial law:

First—The port of Tampico, and the district included in its jurisdiction, is in a rigorous state of siege, without interfering with the judicial and municipal authorities, who will continue in the exercise of their functions.

Second—Every person who arrives at this place shall present himself, within the term of twenty-four hours at the Governor's office, where his nationality, whence he comes, and whither he is going, will be noted, and he will have issued a pass, so that he may lodge in the inns &c. of the city. Without said pass, he shall not be received by the landlords of said establishments, and his departure from the place must be verified by a passport from the same office.

Third—Communication with places occupied by the enemy, is prohibited. It is in consequence ordered not to receive or send away to those places any regular or extraordinary mail, including those of the packets. The correspondence which comes from abroad on board of neutral vessels, or the English packet, must be remitted by the Captain of the port (Harbor-master,) to the Post Office, which will be at the Governor's office, where the letters will be opened and read by their respective owners, with the exception of the consular correspondence, which will be delivered from the Governor's office.

Fourth—Those who infringe any of the above regulations, shall be tried in conformity to the laws upon faithlessness to the country, and what is ordered by the army general order respecting fortresses under martial law.

TAMPICO, June 26, 1863.

JESUS FERNANDEZ GARCIA.
ASCENSION VARGAS, Secretary.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN HAVANA.

Loss Estimated at Between Four and Five Millions of Dollars.

ACTIVITY OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on July 23, arrived yesterday. Through Purser MASSEY we learn that just as the steamer was about to leave the bay of Havana a great smoke was seen in the direction of Reglas, evidently proceeding from an extensive conflagration. Barges, boats and steamers were seen crossing from the city loaded with troops and men. As the *Roanoke* got under way a clear view was obtained of the burning scene. The fire had taken in the extensive Almacenes, or warehouses, of Messrs. PEDRO, situated on the Reglas wharf. This immense range of warehouses consists of about fifty buildings divided midway by a street, and the Station-house of the Reglas and Matamoras Railroad. The fire had commenced in the 56th building of the range, and under the influence of the strong east wind had already rapidly consumed sixteen buildings, and there appeared no prospect of arresting the progress of the flames before they reached the street and the Railroad Station. If the railroad depot should burn nothing could possibly stop the fire until all the remaining warehouses in the west were destroyed. From passengers on the *Roanoke* who were well conversant with the locality and the contents of the warehouses already destroyed it is estimated that sugar in the value of over 64,000,000 was burned. There is said to be no insurance on the buildings or contents.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Fire at Puerto Plata, San Domingo—Extraordinary Activity of Blockade Runners at Nassau.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

On the 14th, arrived the Spanish war steamer *Isabel the Catholic*, from Porto Rico and Samana, San Domingo. It brings the news that a large fire had occurred at Puerto Plata, the destruction of property amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. At Porto Rico they were about to send assistance to the sufferers by the conflagration.

From Nassau, we hear of extraordinary bustle and activity among the steamers which ply the trade of blockade running. The *Diario* gives the following list:

"For the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., the following vessels cleared for St. John's, N. B., but in reality for Wilmington and Charleston: the *Charleston*, *Kansas*, *Antonica*, *Ella and Annie*, *Note*, *Kate*, *Elizabeth*, *Pet*, *Cronstadt* (just arrived from Hull), and *Lizzie*. On the 3d and 4th, the steamers Beaufort and Juno sailed."

The Spanish mail steamer *Manica*, which was to have left here for Vera Cruz on Monday, has been ordered by the Government to delay its departure until the arrival of the Spanish mail, now over due, but telegraphed, and will be in to-day, as probably important despatches relating to Mexico are on board.

The Marianao Railroad was opened on Sunday, when the Captain-General and a number of guests breakfasted at the house of the Marquis of Marianao (DON SALVADOR RAMA.)

Speaking of the walls of Havana, the Captain-General observed: "The walls are not done away with. The advancements in the art of war, the new necessities springing from the increase of the city, and other circumstances, make it necessary to take the fortifications elsewhere, and consecrate the space occupied by the former fortifications to the embellishment and widening of the city."

Arrived July 17, English steamer *Alice*, three days from Mobile, 316 tons, with cotton; was chased by our cruisers and had to throw overboard 345 bales; 19th, rebel steamer *Alabama*, three days from Mobile, 576 tons, with cotton; was chased and threw overboard 60 bales; 16th, Spanish steamer *Isabel*, two days from St. Mark's, made the trip from here and back in 15 days; 267 tons; with cotton; rebel steamer *Penang*, since five, three days from Mobile, 297 tons, with cotton and turpentine.

Movements of the Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 27.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The Twenty-first regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., leaves this place for Poughkeepsie, to-day, and will probably arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

J. E. SCHRAM, Major.

The Five Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $2,500,000 Five Twenties, taken by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 31, inclusive

THE REPULSE AT FORT WAGNER.

Partial Lists of Killed and Wounded in the New-York and New-England Regiments.

The following reports of casualties among the New-York and New-England regiments which participated in the assault upon Fort Wagner on July 18, must be remembered, however, that very many are included whose wounds will not incapacitate them for active duty for some days.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

54TH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Corp. Charles L. Meader.
Sergt. Chas. F. Bowne.
Corp. Chas. Barton. C. E. Bortz, Hobart Asst. Co. G.
Wm. B. D. Mab.—in an ice wagon.

COMPANY A.

Pvts. Geo. Byrne. Byrne.—P. L. Kenny.—Asst. Adjt.
Sergt. James L. Gaffney.—John O. Tyler.
Corp. Chas. Middleton Clark.—Wallace Barrowclough.

COMPANY B.

Corp. H. W. Gerrish.—Byrne.—Hospital Steward—Adjutant.
Alvin L. Ward.—Adjutant.—Asst. Surg.

COMPANY C.

Sergt. Wm. H. Baker, severely.
Corp. Jas. Gaffney.—severely.
Timothy O'Connor.—Adjutant.
In hospital.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Thos. M. Jackson.—Adjutant.
Adolphus Bogert.—severely.
W. C. Mc. Brown.
Adolphus Bogert.—Adjutant.
Alpha S. Carter.—Adjutant.

COMPANY E.

Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Wounded.
Lake Mallon.—Wounded.
Corp. E. Bloomer.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY F.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY G.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY H.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY I.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY K.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY L.

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Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY M.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY N.

Corp. Wm. Lake.—Adjutant.
Corp. Jno. Cassidy.—Adjutant.
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Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY O.

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Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

COMPANY T.

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COMPANY V.

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COMPANY W.

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COMPANY X.

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COMPANY Y.

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COMPANY Z.

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COMPANY A.

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COMPANY Z.

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Lake Mallon.—Adjutant.
Corp. C. H. Bloomer.—Adjutant.

THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, and DANIEL ROCKWELL, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

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Two copies one year	4 00
Five copies one year	10 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	10 00
Ten copies one year	20 00
Twenty copies one year	35 00

Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, definite information regarding the positions at present occupied by Lee's rebels. A. P. HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps have certainly escaped into Eastern Virginia—the one through Chester and the other through Thornton's Gap—while EWELL's corps is still in the Shenandoah Valley. The positions of our own forces cannot, of course, be revealed, but the record of skirmishes and fights made by our correspondent, sufficiently indicates that they are not idle.

In the *Richmond Dispatch*, of yesterday, received in Washington last evening, are two dispatches from Charleston, dated respectively the 24th and 25th inst. The bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing, and was answered by Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. The National forces are said to have two batteries on Morris Island, and to have strengthened their position. The *Dispatch* also contains telegrams from Morton, Miss. dated the 24th, which announce the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, and the destruction of all property which could possibly be of any benefit to the rebels. McPHERSON's corps, of Gen. GRANT's army, is said to have left Vicksburgh on the 21st, moving up the river—the officers stating that they were going to Richmond. In the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday is a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., which expresses the belief that Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing an expedition against that place, and is said on the Mobile and Western, Georgia Railroad. This dispatch also announces the death of the rebel General BOWEN. JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing the 21st of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, in a dispatch dated off Morris Island, 21st, states that a large side-wheel steamer, in attempting to run the blockade on the night of the 19th, was compelled to run ashore, and was burnt by her crew.

Our Washington correspondent announces that Gen. FRANKLIN has been ordered to New-Orleans, to report to Gen. BANKS.

The following telegram from Secretary CHASE, which was received in St. Louis on July 23, is the first official notification of the reopening of the Mississippi:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1863.

To the Surveyor of Customs:

Clear boats and cargoes, except of prohibited articles, for New-Orleans, if desired, taking bond not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought highly important news from Mexico. The dates are from Vera Cruz to the 15th inst., and from the Capital to the 10th. On the latter day the Assembly of Notables, being duly assembled by a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican nation, through them, selected the Empire as the form of Government, and, through them proclaimed the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and that, should his Highness refuse the throne thus offered him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico. This precipitancy of FOREY, in the matter of the Government of Mexico, is bitterly condemned by the Spanish Press at Havana. Tampico has been declared in a state of siege by the Governor of the Southern District, who is resolved to hold the place against the French. An expedition against it was being organized at Vera Cruz. Much sickness was reported as prevailing there.

The *Roanoke* brings intelligence of a destructive conflagration in Havana, which was raging at the time of her departure. The scene of the conflagration was an extensive range of warehouses situated on the Regina Wharf. A large amount of sugar is reported destroyed. There was also a large fire in Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, in the first part of the month, involving a loss of some $500,000. Aid for the sufferers had been sent from Puerto Rico.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on July 15, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been fully anticipated. The *Scotia* also arrived last night, but a summary of her news was received from Cape Race.

The Board of Aldermen met specially yesterday, and received from the Mayor a message vetoing the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 to relieve conscripts from the draft and to encourage volunteering. After a partial reading of the message, it was laid over. Ten days must elapse before it can be taken up for action. The Mayor sets forth his objections in full. Technically, he excepts to the vagueness of the ordinance, which fails to specify whether the man who cannot raise $300, or the one who is not worth that sum in worldly possessions is to be favored, and also to the illegality of the measure, in authorizing an issue of bonds and pledging the credit of the City for their redemption, in contravention of section 23 of the Charter, which requires that legislative sanction must first be obtained to warrant such action. The latter point, however, the Mayor thinks may properly be put aside when measures of great public necessity, and which public feeling quite unanimously calls for, are in question. He thinks the majority of the people are opposed to this measure. Above all these considerations, he says, there are others which would prompt him to veto the ordinance, even if no technical objection could be raised. He then discusses the moral and patriotic aspect of the matter, attributing the passage of the ordinance to the riot prevailing at the time of its adoption, and the riot he characterizes as an "outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their crimes." While admitting that the draft must involve cases of hardship, he points to other means, such as providing liberally for conscripts' families from both private and public funds, as the proper course to be pursued to mitigate the evils apprehended. The message is published in full in another column. A resolution by Mr. HARDY was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a detailed statement of his stock issues for the Central Park and Family Aid Funds. Mr. OPDYKE presented a resolution to donate $50,000 to rebuild the Colored Orphan Asylum. It was laid over. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in the course of a two hours' session, passed upon a considerable general interest were presented. One was a preamble and resolutions by the President, MONGAN JOHNSON highly complimenting Gen. SICKLES for his valor as a soldier, and proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to tender him the thanks of the City for his services to the country, to present him an engrossed copy of the preamble and resolutions, and to procure and present to him a gold medal suitably inscribed. This was laid over. The other paper was a resolution directing the Committee on National affairs to have all artillery and cavalry removed from the public Parks. It was amended by substituting the Street Commissioner, for the Committee on National Affairs, and was adopted. The Board adjourned till the second Monday in September.

There is increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange. Prices yesterday were generally higher than on Saturday. The demand for the new Government Loan of 1881 amounted to $1,307,000. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold 127¼; Exchange 140 ₩ cent.

Flour was in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn at advanced rates, as also for Pork, Hops, Whisky, Groceries and Provisions. Cotton was very quiet. Hay and Adamantine Candles were freely purchased. Tea freights market was rather more active.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle Yards were filled with about 4,300 bullocks yesterday, and some 300 were sold from there Friday and Saturday, making, with free sales at Bergen and Washington, over 5,000 head for the week. All kinds are selling lower, but the decline is greatest on poor cattle, amounting to 1c. ₩ lb. and 1c. on the best grades. Prices ranged from 9½c. for wasty stags—of which there were ten many—to 11c. for prime fat steers. Trade was good in the morning, and slow in the afternoon, with a good supply left over for to-day.

Liberty and Property in New-York.

The unbroken prosperity which we have so long enjoyed, has begotten amongst us a sort of contempt for all theorizing about governments, and for what are called "tendencies" in politics, which is now likely to work a good deal of mischief, or rather to let a good deal of mischief be worked. It has been long the opinion of thoughtful men, that the great cities would eventually impose a strain on *our political system that it would* not stand, and that the application, without change or modification, to masses of men composed of such materials as the population of New-York, and living together under such conditions as it lives under, was full of danger, and would sooner or later bring discredit upon the whole democratic system, if it did not positively break it down. Nothing they have ever said, however, has produced the slightest impression, for the simple reason that successful money-making has such a tonic effect on the nerves, that people engaged in it can hardly ever be persuaded, except by the actual occurrence of disaster, that any state of things in which they are able to accumulate so rapidly, is either very bad or will not last their time.

New-York is what it is mainly owing to the general confidence that property in it was secure, and that whatever a man got in it he was sure to enjoy; and the reason why he felt secure was that he was satisfied that those who were either too lazy, or too improvident, or too ignorant or vicious to become possessed of anything, would be prevented by the law from laying violent hands upon the earnings of their more fortunate or more virtuous neighbors. If you remove this confidence, or even seriously shake it, it would take a very short time, indeed, for us to see the grass growing in Broadway, and the Common Council levying for their salaries upon the cabbages of up-town squatters, owing to the entire absence of any more tempting species of property. It is all nonsense to tell us that in a city like this anybody has felt secure, from confidence in the republican virtue of the denizens of Mackerelville. We feel secure from confidence in the Police and the Courts, and the municipal authorities. Nobody possessed of one decent coat would have ever lived here a day if he had thought it possible either for what the *Herald* calls "the people" or the *World* calls the "laboring population" to do what it pleased in reference to the garment in question.

Now, it is impossible to deny that this confidence has been rudely shaken by the events of the last fortnight. It is perfectly true that it is not possible for the mob to rise and rob us all *ex et armis*. Their temporary success in their first grand attempt in this direction was entirely due to the fact that it was a surprise. Now that we know what their tastes are, we can assure them that they will never get such a chance to despoil us by open force again, because if it should ever again appear that our possession of our houses and furniture depends on our knocking them in the head, the owners of property will assuredly do it, summarily and effectually. It is not this contingency which alarms us, or will ever alarm us, so long as decent men have muskets within their reach.

But what does alarm is the fact which has become apparent, that they can rob us by their votes more quietly, but quite as effectually, as through their pistols and bludgeons. The recent vote of the Common Council proves conclusively that it is that portion of the community which was in the streets murdering and pillaging a fortnight ago which the City legislature is most anxious to conciliate, and that it will conciliate them at any cost. The City authorities have long been notorious for their jobbery and corruption. A third of the money they have raised for many years back has been really confiscated out of the pockets of the wealthy; but in appearance at least, the loss fell on all classes alike, and was for the benefit simply of a few rogues who live by swindling the public, and the like of whom may be found in all countries and under all systems of government. What is novel, peculiar and alarming about the vote of these millions for the payment of exemption fees is, that it is avowedly passed *in the interest of a particular class*, and that class the worst, most shiftless, ignorant and vicious of the community, which contributes little or nothing to municipal taxation, and which has just made its wishes known by the perpetration of the most horrible crimes; and it has been passed, too, with a rapidity, and unanimity, and determination which is evidently intended not only to convince those who own anything, of the uselessness of protest or remonstrance, but to show the mob itself how powerful it is. Now, we do not say that this is the case, but we are glad that the Mayor presents to us such a supposition.

The plan that this leagues must be paid to placate the mob is beyond measure detestable. It is equivalent to saying that henceforth mob law shall rule us. It is tantamount to putting a premium upon such infernal outrages as recently smote this City with terror. There could be no ranker treachery to every principle that holds society together. Once establish the precedent—which this ordinance, in fact, does—that our City guardians must bend to violence in the streets, that our City Government is the slave of mobs, instead of their masters, and you at [illegible] a regime for this Metropolis infinitely more disgraceful and more intolerable than was ever before known to a civilized community. Every law-respecting citizen repels it with abhorrence. There must be no such concession to the enemies of public order. The vast majority of the people of this City desire to see public authority maintained, and not bartered away. They have both the power and the will to quell the mob spirit, and we are confident that they will sustain the Mayor in his manly attitude against it.

The New Empire.

The dispatches this morning announce the establishment of the Mexican Empire, and the inauguration of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as Emperor. The Assembly of Notables, which met in the City of Mexico on the 10th inst., the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN to fill the throne. Should that personage decline the honor, Louis NAPOLEON is implored to select some one in whom he has full confidence to wear the purple.

This development is startling, and then there is something comic about it. Of whom is this Council of Notables composed? Of such as the Archbishop of Mexico, Pedro MIRANDA, and other noted ecclesiastics; ALMONTE, SALAS, MARQUES, MAHA, with other Mexican traitors and brigand chiefs. These parties get together as a Council of Notables, and, *in the name of the Mexican nation, select an* Austrian Archduke to reign over Mexico, as its Emperor! Of course this is the French programme, sustained by French bayonets, the power of which, however, does not extend, at the present time, beyond the City of Mexico, and several cities in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz. Withdraw the French force from Mexico and every Mexican engaged in this business of a second Empire would be hung higher than Haman. But this is the sum and substance of French friendship for Mexico: this is permitting the Mexican people to choose their own form of Government. The stories about silver keys of the City of Mexico sent to Louis NAPOLEON, of flowers strewn in the streets before French soldiers, of immense manifestations of joy on the promulgation of the news of the Mexican Empire along the route of the courier, are merely pieces of French by-play got up to order. So far as all this refers to any respectable or considerable portion of the Mexican nation, there is not a word of truth in it.

There is a mingled romance and impudence in this proclamation that is refreshing; and though we consider it a thorough sham, so far as actions are concerned, and wholly inoperative at present, except in several limited districts of Mexico, we regard the development in itself as one of the most important events that has occurred since the commencement of our own civil disorders.

The promulgation of the second empire in Mexico is important, in the first place, inasmuch as it distinctly defines the policy of the French in Mexico, about which there has been so much heavy and profitless discussion. The plan of the Mexican empire, as now developed, is precisely that set forth by strong and oft-repeated rumors when NAPOLEON joined the tripartite coalition against Mexico.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices is important in the next place, as it enables us to clearly see that an affiliation between the so-called Southern Confederacy and Louis NAPOLEON is absolutely certain. And furthermore, all loyal Americans can now comprehend the fact that the European Powers, whenever the opportunity offers, act upon the idea that the republican natives on this continent, living under constitutional governments, are their natural enemies.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire, to be established and sustained by France, is also highly important with reference to its effect on the leading Powers of Europe. When the tripartite coalition against Mexico was signed in London, October, 1861, it is said that NAPOLEON, in proposing to establish an empire in Mexico, with the Austrian MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, desired to gain a point in his continental policy by receiving in return the Italian island of Venetia from Austria. It is also stated that Spain, when she entered into the coalition was ignorant of this plan of NAPOLEON, but England knew of it, and gave her assent. That coalition, it is well known, came to an inglorious termination, and affairs, both in America and Europe, have greatly changed since that period. Louis NAPOLEON will doubtless make an effort to form some sort of a tripartite coalition with Spain and England that shall sustain him in his Mexican policy and as against the United States, in any future effort they may make to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It is of the highest importance to NAPOLEON that he should form this coalition. But whether he can succeed, is the question.

The proclamation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices, so far as it goes, is a complete triumph of the bigoted, retrogressive, monarchical priest-party of Mexico, and of course it is a great victory to the Ultramontane Church in Europe, and Spanish America, as represented by the Pope. Spain may join NAPOLEON, but there is more doubt as to the course England will pursue. She may not be inclined to aid the revival of the Catholic Empire in Spanish America; and, moreover, while the influence of the English holders of Mexican bonds in sustaining NAPOLEON in Mexico, is manifested from the course of the London *Times*, we perceive other leading English organs begin to throw out hints that it is a suicidal policy for England to favor the establishment of the power of their arch-enemy, NAPOLEON, in Mexico.

The French Emperor has long stood prominent as the champion of the Southern Confederacy, and we will very likely hear from him next. We have even the curious parallel that Twiggs, who, in Stonewall JACKSON's phraseology, "brought up the rear" of the rebel army, in this case, which was brought up by his predecessor last autumn. The march of our own army last year under Gen. MCCLELLAN, it will be remembered, was along the eastern base of the mountains, and it was at Warrenton that McCLELLAN was superseded by BURNSIDE, who quickly dedicated his course south to Falmouth. What Gen. MEADE's intended programme of campaign may be, we are not yet informed.

Thus ends the second invasion of the Free States by the main rebel army. Both of them have been failures, and another will never, we think, be attempted. They will stand strictly on the defensive, and the inauguration and plan of the next campaign will depend entirely upon our own efforts.

The Mexican Empire—New Developments of French Policy.

We publish this morning the highly important intelligence that a Council of Notables, assembled by a previous convocation, in the City of Mexico, proclaimed the Empire

The Draft in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

During the past few days the conscription has steadily progressed. The orderly order and quiet have characterized the different drafts, and the Quaker City may congratulate itself on the proud name which it has earned as a law-abiding people received new distinction. The entire upper portion of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward, has been visited by the Provost-Marshals, and the conscripting has been enforced in West Philadelphia also. There have been three Districts drawn—the Third, Fourth and Fifth—and there yet remains the lower portion of the city, comprised in the First and Second Districts.

The Second District embraces, perhaps, the richest wealth in the city. The aristocratical mansions of Walnut, Chestnut and Arch streets are included within its precincts, and the drafting will be commenced at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the District on Monday, August 3, at Twelfth and Locust.

In the First District the conscription begins to-morrow. The Wards comprising it will be drawn in the following order: The Second and Third Wards on Monday; the Fourth Ward on Tuesday, the Fifth Ward on Wednesday and the Sixth and Eleventh Wards on Thursday. Committees composed of citizens belonging to both political parties are invited to be present and to supervise the drawing.

The drawing will take place at the headquarters of Marshal Lessler, No. 235 South Third-Street.

The quota of the First District is 3,066, which, with the 50 per cent. added to make up for exempts, &c., requires 3,189 to be drawn. This number, it is understood, will be divided among the Wards in the following proportions:

Second Ward	291	Fifth Ward	419
Third Ward	413	Sixth Ward	347
Fourth Ward	330	Eleventh Ward	413

The Sixth American says:

There are strange freaks performed by the conscription. The wheel of destiny has thrown out many a name during the drawing which has aroused much stir and occasionally a little mirth. The draft is now completed in the upper section of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward. In the Third District, Provost-Marshal Stanerson found himself among the elected, and in the same District also filled man drew his own name. He will have little difficulty in being exempted. A young man in active business was drawn in the Fifth Ward, whose equipages of death were bearing his remains to the grave. Only one Catholic father has been drafted, although the Protestant denominations have suffered—Rev. Dennis Sheban, of Germantown, being the conspicuous for martial distinction. The Surgeon of the Eastern Penitentiary was forced to listen to the sweet voice of the conscripting clerk. A Quaker of the Pennsboro of the Girard College started with a fair bride on a wedding excursion; but while he was inspiriting in the honeymoon, the wheel of fate slipped his patronym through its opening. There are lawyers drawn also. Levy and Fletcher, Benjamin Love, Charles Buckwalter, J. Newton Brown, George and Robert Arundel, Andrew Zantz, Jr., and Lewis Vail, are among the lucky ones thus far. A good story is told of Lieutenant Fireman. A drafted man was complaining of his fate to a friend of Firemen. Said the friend: "Why didn't you put in like Fireman, and have yourself drawn as an officer?" "What do you mean?" was the reply. "Oh, don't you know that Fireman has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship?" said the quizzical friend. They enraged the conscript, and he swore in round terms that it was singular some men were so favored. No doubt he believes to this day that our gallant friend of the School Board has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship.

THREE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS HONORED WITH "A DRAFT"—THE VICTIMS SING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

The draft in the lower Wards of the city, composing the First District, commenced to-day.

Among the drafted were three distinguished telegraphers, namely: Robert J. Blake, formerly of New-York, but of late years residing in Philadelphia; Jacob R. Woodruff and Barzard McGinley.

When the draft was concluded, the spectators, forming a large concourse, led by Mr. Parker, the blind man who drew the names, joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs.

The crowd departed, with cheers for the Union and the flag.

The draft has every where been received with favor in this city, even by its victims.

In New-Haven.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CONSCRIPTS.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 27.

There are about 150 drafted men and substitutes now in the conscript camp at Grape Vine Point—and on Saturday evening an attempt was made by a number of the substitutes who had received their money, to run away and leave Uncle Sam so much "out." There was at the time—it was early in the evening—but a single guard, instead of a double guard, as is usual, and a rush was made of about ten or fifteen, who were fired on, and all compelled to return to quarters except seven as we understand, who at the time named, and two of whom since have been retaken. They attempted to swim across. It is hard to tell whether one or two of those who have not been found were hit with bullets or not; but one man whose descriptive list that was sent over to the hospital, does not agree at all with his statements to the Surgeons there, was badly wounded—a ball passing through his breast, and shattering his left arm, so that amputation above the elbow had to be performed yesterday morning, which was done by Dr. Linonant, assisted by Dr. Townsend, and other Surgeons. A letter was found in the camp written to some woman, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected by selling himself times enough to clear at least $2,000 by his operations. During the disturbance some one threw a brick at the guard from a window, and fifteen shots were instantly fired into the building, but, so far as we can find, without any fatal effect. We have no doubt many who offer themselves as substitutes, do so with a deliberate intention to take the money and cheat the Government; but that game seems about played out. The party who got to handsomely punished called himself John McCann, or Johnson, and he came from Toronto, C. W. He is about 23 years old. We have been told that an attempt of the kind was made on Friday night, and the guard shot the thief.

Aid for Drafted Men.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 27.

The selectmen having announced that they are unable to procure money under the vote of the last town meeting, a new petition has been prepared and filed in pursuance of the statutes in such case, and another town meeting for the purpose of voting three hundred dollars to every drafted man who goes to the war, and the sum equal to the cost of a substitute, but not exceeding three hundred dollars, to every man who furnishes a substitute. There is not a particle of doubt as to the legality of this under the conscription act, or that the Legislature will confirm such action. Under a vote of this kind the money can be obtained, and there will be little trouble in procuring substitutes for the sum named. By this action we believe all real hardship may be removed. We are decidedly in favor of it and hope the meeting may be called at once.

The Draft in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Monday, July 27.

Gov. Parker has just issued a proclamation, stating that no draft has as yet been ordered in New-Jersey; that thirty days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that whatever may be raised in that time will be credited, should a draft be ordered; that there will be no draft for the old deficiency, claimed to be due from the State. The proclamation closes by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for this State, so as to avoid any necessity for a draft.

The New Rebel Conscription.

From the Columbia (Ga.) Times.

Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by this late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based. We have accordingly looked into that report and make the following rough calculation:

Alabama will furnish	10,000	North Carolina will furnish	14,000
Arkansas	5,000	South Carolina	6,000
Florida	1,000	Tennessee	6,000
Georgia	12,231	Texas	5,000
Louisiana	6,000	Virginia	12,000
Mississippi	9,000	Making a total of	86,231

We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portions of these two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained, we estimate that 26,000 are already in the service. So that, by extending the conscription to forty-five years, we only increase the strength of our armies to 70,000 men.

Postponement of the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever may be the final determination and action of the Government with respect to the draft, its indefinite postponement is certainly an unmitigated evil. It causes that uncertainty and anxiety and apprehension which are among the worst symptoms and ills of anarchy. The minor mischiefs are bad enough, such as keeping men in suspense and making them remain in or near the City till it is known whether they are drafted or not. I am one of a household of five males, all the others aliens and myself physically disqualified. No matter; we are the draft. If any one leaves the neighborhood, he may succeed in getting [illegible] several hundred miles to prove his exemption, or if the notice misdirects, as is frequently the case when persons are absent from town, may suddenly find himself exposed to the penalties of desertion. This, however, is comparatively a small matter. The great evil is that we have a possible riot impending over us, thanks to the Copperheads. We want to know the worst at once, what is or is not to happen. It may be that the Government is strengthening itself in the meantime; but it is certain the mob is. *Many who left the City to avoid the draft are returning to it; those who have left other places are crowding hither, because they think this to be the best place to make head against it.* I have already instances of this myself. Do let us have it out at once, and let us know whether we are to serve the Lord or Belial, whether to have law or anarchy.

CARL BENSON.

Letter from Judge McCunn—The Habeas Corpus.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY JUDGE,
No. 14 Wall-street, New-York, July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your journal for Sunday, July 26, instant, on page two, under "Local Intelligence," I find an article entitled "Judge McCunn and the *Habeas Corpus*—How Rioters and Thieves have been Benefited—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction forbid further obedience to the McCunn Writs," which purports to be a correct report of the proceedings had before me at Chambers, in certain cases; but which contains so many misstatements, and does me such gross injustice, that I must ask of you the kindness of allowing me space to correct the same, and to which I invite the candid attention of your readers. The first case you refer to is that of John Fitzpatrick, and I ask you to be good enough to publish, in this connection, the letter of his counsel, (as you did in the Gen. Canby case,) which I sent to you on Saturday last, and I am convinced any impartial lawyer will say he could not have been held in the matter.

The second case is that of Edward Shaaren, who was brought before me upon a writ granted upon a petition sworn to by one Michael Sherman, before Jesse O. Vanderbilt. He was committed by Justice Quackenbush, who made return to the writ, that "Shaaren was brought before him, charged with having stolen, and having in his possession a quantity of stolen property, stolen during the recent riot. No affidavits were taken in the case, because the property was not identified, except a statement on oath of the officer making the arrest." The officer appeared before me, and all he could state was that a lounge was found in the house where Shaaren boarded, and that he found $67 in a draw of Shaaren's, which he returned to him. It also appeared that Shaaren was a respectable man, and never before arrested, and although there was no evidence to connect him with the riot, I remanded him, and have not yet doubted his case. The third case in that of John Fay, whom you allege was arrested with three other ruffians named Montgomery, Mixer and Mahon, for beating and robbing a soldier, and discharged by me. Fay was never brought before me, but is still in the City Prison. The other three men were discharged, upon its appearing before me that not only their counsel—but that Mr. Baker—represented that every effort had been made to find the complainant, but without avail—and also, that they were young men of respectability residing up town, and were in no way connected with the alleged robbery. The fourth is that of John Reed. That was an application made to discharge the prisoner, or reduce the bail. You represent "Judge McCunn reduced his bail to $1,000, but on the earnest remonstrance of Mr. Arnoux, reconsidered the matter of bail, and instead of recommitting the prisoner, allowed him to go at large in charge of Officer Eagan." This is incorrect. I did not fix any bail, but permitted the bail to stand as fixed by the Magistrate, holding the prisoner on the charge of which he stood accused. *He was then placed in charge of Officer Dugan by the request of Mr. Stone of the District-Attorney's office,* and indorsed on the papers in the case, for the purpose of procuring bail. I omitted at the time that the bail must be approved by the District-Attorney. The fifth case is Wesley Adams. He had been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, upon the charge of grand larceny, in stealing a watch and chain. There was nothing remarkable in the case to require such a large amount of bail, and as the Constitution provides that "excessive bail shall not be required," I deemed $2,000 excessive bail, and so reduced it to the ordinary amount, $500, which I have given. I accept responsible security. The seventh case is that of Terence Gorrenson, in which you say I reserved my decision. On the contrary, I remanded him without bail. The eighth is that of John O'Hara. I also remanded him without bail. The ninth is that of Patrick Coleman, in which you say I was not prepared to give a decision, and he was remanded until Saturday, when I was not prepared to give a decision. This is also incorrect. I remanded him without bail. Thus you will see that the statements you publish are almost entirely incorrect in every particular with regard to all these cases, and does me manifest and grievous injustice. In regard to that portion of your article, "The *habeas corpus* farce interrupted," I would simply state that under the statute, sustained by recognized judicial authorities, and some of the best legal advice at your bar, that I have not the slightest doubt as to my power to allow writs of *habeas corpus*. In conclusion, fully appreciating the responsibility of my position, I challenge the strictest scrutiny as to the resultsde of my conduct as a judicial officer.

Very respectfully, yours truly,
JOHN H. McCUNN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

APPROPRIATION OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS TO EXEMPT POOR MEN FROM THE DRAFT.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting last evening. (President O'Keefe in the chair.)

The special business in order being the report of the Committee in favor of appropriating one million dollars to mitigate the rigors of the draft, the subject was brought up, when Alderman Tegman submitted the following additional report:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Special Committee of your Board, to whom was referred back the report and resolutions offered by them at a previous meeting, relative to the subject matter embraced in the Message of the Mayor of the 20th inst., beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully reconsidered their former report and the resolutions offered by them in connection therewith, and find no reason for altering the same, as in their opinion they amply provide for all contingencies that may arise in the carrying into effect the subject matter as contemplated in the Message. They submit, however, the following resolutions in addition to those already submitted, believing their adoption to be for the interests of the city and a protection against supplying an undue number of conscripts under the law.

Resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of His Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board, and three other members of this Board to be named by the President, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer in conjunction with other municipalities, should they deem it, with the State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the urgent necessity of suspending the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers to be ascertained, and also the justice of giving full credit to the city of Brooklyn for all the men furnished in both army and navy.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of said Committee, such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

The following minority report on the same subject was presented and read by the Clerk:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom, on the 20th of July inst., was referred the message of His Honor, the Mayor, upon the subject of the payment of exemptions from the draft, report that they have given the matter careful consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion that the city ought to take such action in the premises as will tend to alleviate the hardships of the draft, but at the same time, there are no impediments in the way of the speedy and honorable termination of the war. At the present auspicious moment, there is little doubt but that the prompt filling of the ranks of our depleted armies would enable the General Government to achieve such immediate success as would bring an early and honorable peace, while, on the other hand, if reinforcements are slowly and tardy, the war, with all its attendant evils, will continue to drag along for an indefinite length of time, without any decisive results. Patriotism, harmony and self-interest all prompt us to do everything in our power to aid the Government in now and at once crushing the rebellion. We believe that, however patriotic and praiseworthy may be the intention of those who advocate that the city should pay the exemptions of all who are drafted, the practical result of such a course would be to deprive the Government of what it most needs—men. If the Army of the Potomac, for the lack of reinforcements, should be defeated, we could never forgive ourselves that we had placed obstacles in the way of filling up of its decimated ranks. But while we object to a wholesale appropriation for the purpose of keeping men at home, we would be liberal and generous toward those who for any cause are unable to go, but who desire to furnish substitutes to go for them. It is certainly no more than the duty of the public to see that those who fight in battles receive some reasonable compensation for their services and sacrifices, and that their families are provided for during their absence. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized to borrow, on the faith of the city a sum not exceeding $1,000,000, payable with interest as exemption certificates are issued, one year from date, and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, and out of the avails to pay the sum of $300 to each person residing in the City of Brooklyn who shall be drafted into the service of the United States, and who shall have served, and who shall be actually accepted and mustered into the service, or who shall procure an accepted substitute as by law empowered.

Resolved, That $300 be paid to every drafted man who is unable to pay himself or to furnish a substitute, and whose family is entirely dependent upon him for support.

TIMOTHY PERRY, } Committee.

Alderman Simons offered the following as a substitute to the original resolutions:

Resolved, That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance; that to sustain our Government effectually, willingly, cheerfully, is our duty, now his best duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field.

Resolved, That it is our duty as far as in our power to do it, to see that no draft be made in this city, and that to this end we recommend to the Commissioners of Enrollment in this city, to meet daily in their respective Districts, at some convenient and proper place and time, and hear and inquire into all applications by reason of persons ordered into the military service of the United States, and that the Common Council be requested to say, ought to be extended, which, when approved of by a majority of all the members elected, shall take effect immediately, and for the purpose of acting on such report the Common Council will meet daily at 7 o'clock P. M., until all necessary business shall have been disposed of.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be and hereby are authorized and directed to borrow, provide and raise and disburse the moneys hereinbefore mentioned and referred to, subject, however, to the provisions herein contained.

The minority report was then read, and after reports, and finally, Alderman Simons's resolutions being put to vote separately, they were lost by the uniform vote of 7 yeas to 10 nays.

The minority report was then put to vote and lost by 4 yeas to 13 nays.

The majority report being brought up (that appropriating $1,000,000 to exempt all persons from the draft,) being put, was carried by a vote of 7 to 10, as follows:

AYES—Aldermen Whitney, McLaughlin, Newman, Ely, Reid, Murphy, Tegman, O'Keefe, E. Murphy, Seal, Kalbfleisch—8.

NAYS—Aldermen Simons, Nodyne, Kimball, Stevens, Taylor, Perry, Fisher.

The vote is a strictly party one—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. Ald. Whitney, Republican, and Talmage, Democrat, were absent.

The supplementary report of the Special Committee was adopted by the same vote, 10 to 7.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband.—Jealousy.

Farrelly, residing at No. 25 State-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner Nostis, charging him with killing his wife, Jane Farrelly. The parties occupied the rear basement. Both were addicted to drinking. Whenever the husband brought home any money it was spent for liquor. They had frequent quarrels and annoyed the neighborhood very much. On Sunday evening quite a quarrel was brought to a close by the husband, the Lieutenant's and occupants of the same premises, named Guzzman, got to drinking, and all became more or less intoxicated. A quarrel arose between deceased and her husband, and the latter beat his wife. The other parties separated them. She ran into the back yard. Farrelly pursued her, and picking up a wash-board, struck her on the head and knocked her down. While down, as alleged, he struck her on the neck with the edge of the board, breaking the spinal column and causing almost instant death. Information was given to the Police, and Officer Conner, of the Forty-first Precinct, arrested the accused. He is held to await the Coroner's inquest.

More Police Wanted.—Sheriff Campbell presented a communication to the Common Council last night, (but which was not submitted in consequence of other business,) asking that the police force of this city be increased to the number of 300 men. The police force of Brooklyn is now about 200 men, including officers and sergeants, a number entirely too small at any time, and especially so in case of riot, such as was threatened a short time since, when nearly all the patrolmen were drawn from their posts in order to have a respectable force to be prepared for emergencies.

The Militant.—The militia regiments of Brooklyn are all on duty, except the Fifty-second. The daily expense is $3,300, to be paid by Kings County.

Substitutes.—Messrs. Tompkins & Co., of No. 945 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they guarantee any undrafted party against the effect of the draft; or for $250 they furnish a substitute after any one is drawn. There are many advantages in procuring a substitute, as it certainly exempts from all further drafts for three years.—*Express.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many or which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary, being a carefully synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a compact form everything of importance, and saves hours of labor, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

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EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

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A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has wounded, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS," as a deodorizer and purifier. It is pure, beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Hiltt's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Conquest for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 160 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia, can be consulted daily, persons of Patient & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

Brown.—On Monday, July 27, Arthur Alexander, son of John F. and Jeannette Graham Brown, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, No. 166 Monroe-st., near Oliver-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Coyle.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, Agnes, wife of William Boyd, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, Ormond-place, Brooklyn.

Cullen.—On Monday, July 27, Ellen, wife of Ariel Patterson, of paralysis, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 44 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

Patton.—On Monday, July 27, Everett, infant son of William E. and Mary J. Peyton, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 7 36-st., New-York.

Spencer.—In Newfoundland, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 26, Mary Sherrill, youngest daughter of Edwin W. and Anna A. Ryerson, aged 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, John A. Ryerson, No. 42 East 23d-st., this morning, July 28, at 9 o'clock.

Hobbie.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, June 14, of a wound received at the assault on Vicksburgh, on Friday, May 22, Lieut. William A. Hobbie, 21st regiment Iowa Volunteers, son of Rev. Dr. William L. and Anna Roberts, of Hopkinton, Iowa, in the 23d year of his age.

Hobbie.—In Hopkinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 22, of inflammation of the lungs, Anna Roberts, wife of Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., and daughter of the late William Achmuty, of New-York. In the 56th year of her age.

Woodward.—On Monday, July 27, of cholera infantum, George Monsimas, only son of George E. and E. B. Deodate Woodward, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 29, from No. 35 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

Way.—On Monday, July 27, Mrs. Ann Way, at the residence of her son, Thomas F. Way, No. 233 Lexington-av.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 399.—July 27, 1863.
58, 63, 36, 35, 22, 12, 69, 45, 56, 28, 34, 42, 16.

Kentucky, Class 400.—July 27, 1863.
42, 38, 51, 52, 71, 19, 52, 36, 64, 43, 17, 70, 66, 55.

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DR. WITTFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has never yet failed to cure.

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MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 22 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

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Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 128 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain; and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obstructed, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am simply entitled, and commend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 82 [illegible]-st.

New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The tympanic membrane, which looked like a sieve, was entirely restored, and he has shown to my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am confidently assured in perfect health that I can most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
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ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
Is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff; prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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Sole Proprietor,
No. 499 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILSON'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not stain or wash off, will not sell the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the room, without more trouble than a common hair dye. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist,
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CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

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IV.—Income Tax, for 1863.
V.—Official List of General Ticket Agents.
VI.—Population of the Principal Cities and Towns.
VII.—Time and Distance Indicators, showing the Difference of Time and Distance between the Various Cities of the United States—with Sketch-Maps.
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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 28 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 570 Fifth-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 27 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a teacher in the Free School,) No. 20 West 17th-st., or to the Principal. References, Rev. R. E. Dorris, No. 321 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

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MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE MEDE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy Park,

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MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 49 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

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THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPER'S TOWN SEMINARY, Aug. 27. Board, Tuition in common English, $30 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLAGG, A. M., Coopers town, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies. No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

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TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced female teachers for higher English branches in female seminaries in the Middle and Western States; also several for music, French, drawing and painting; a Professor of piano and vocal music, near City; salary liberal; gentlemen for classics, &c., in boarding school near City. Well qualified teachers are invited to call.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, on the premises, at public auction, by Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of the late Darius Clagett, the real estate known as "Pomona," the late residence of the deceased, situated in Pennsylvania-av., near the corner of 9th-st., on the north side of the avenue. Also, to be sold, on the same day, one or more vacant lots on Pennsylvania-av., near 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO BE SOLD!

Three good dwellings, belonging to the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, Aug. 4. All rented and occupied. Situated on Bridge-st., corner of Washington, near the Union Hotel, Georgetown.

TERMS OF SALE.

In regarding of all of the above property, the terms of sale will be: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in four equal installments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser will give bonds, payable in the future respectively, according to their interests in the property sold, secured to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners. Will be required.

For further information, as to all of the above property, inquire of WM. H. CLAGETT, Administrator, Washington, D. C.; James Towne, Wm. H. Dennett, and Commissioners of Sales, D. C. Simon C. McCormick & Co., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C., and of Kilian Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, City of New-York.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR 2-STORY brick houses in Philadelphia for property near this City or West. Address A. K., Box No. 160 Times Office for one week.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Morris-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 45 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from 23d-st., New-York; also, many good houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY CHEAP, PRETTY PLACE ON Staten Island; beautiful water view, 15 acres every garden-land; comfortable buildings, all varieties of choice fruit, and all in good order. Apply to

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 45 hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 9 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 28 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND HAY farm, 75 acres, 18 miles in New-Jersey. Large, fine improvement, well timbered, fenced, and watered; valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house, with room enough to accommodate 7 or 8 persons, no children above 10 or 12, and west of 1st-av. family American; good reference given. Address F. H., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a coachman and gardener to make himself generally useful, married or single. Apply to JOHN RAYLOR, saloon Broadway corner of Franklin-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED single man, fully competent to take charge of a place of six acres; also two horses and one cow; will be boarded and lodged; reliable references required. Address, stating wages, reference from last employer and real name, Box No. 136 Sing-Sing, Westchester County, N.Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience in the agency line in the dress goods trade preferred. Application can be made at 369 Canal-st. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,282 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL A valuable patented article in every State and city in the Union. A special agent for New-York City. Address PATENT, Box No. 160 Times Office for one week.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a New wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-st., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, J. Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid to the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 24, IN BROADWAY, between 4th and Franklin sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, with black steel chain and gold lockets attached. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 74 Franklin-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK, BEtween the American Exchange Bank and Wall-st., an envelope containing $400 in United States notes, three one hundred and two fifties. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at GORHAM & CO.'S, No. 3 Maiden-lane.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR TEN shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. H. KENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, (Going from West 19th to East 26th-st., a several hinged, chased gold BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning it to Mrs. O'BRIEN, No. 407 26th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambert's Store, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,

at 12 o'clock M., as follows:

40 Cases MATCHES.
1 Keg POWDER.
1 Bbl. COARSE SALT.
200 Bags SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dolley, Smith, Hoskins, Mary, Mazeppa, Phantom, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Osprey, John Williams, Rosette, Avon.
10 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
20 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
10 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
5 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize sch'r. FIVE BROTHERS.
37 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
37 Bales COTTON from prize schooner "A Secw."
15 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Secw."
10 Bales COTTON from prize sch'r. JOHN WESLEY.
3 Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
12 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize sch'r. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner HOPEFUL.
3 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, miscellaneous lot of

ANNA, Assortment, Alum, Bread, Beads, Brandy, Biscuit, Bale Rope, Blacks, Coffee, Cotton Goods, Cotton Batting, Cot, Chocolate, Cocoa, Cheese, Chamoiseau, Calf, Cigars, Cheroots, Cheese, Candy, Cutlasses, Comb, Copper, Cloths, Clothes, Dry Goods, Eye Stuffs, Brush, Envelopes, Enamel Satin Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron (flat and rod), Lead, Genuine Letter Paper, Leaf, Lamp Oil, Paper, Lard, Oil, Perfumery, Pipes, Pins, Pocket Books, Paper, Confectionery, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda, Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse), Soap, Spelter, Sextants, Hickory, Cutlery, Linen and Cotton Fabrics, Sauce, Insects, Women's and Children's Shoes, Iron, Tobacco, Tea, Tin, Tinware, Twine, &c.

Conditions of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for examination one day before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Courthouse door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereto, and owned by said Company, and the lands, fish or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, or whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all the buildings, fixtures, furniture, depots, depot grounds and buildings thereon, the same to be one part of said mortgaged premises all engines, locomotive cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water stations and fixtures, station houses and lots and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and all the property, real and personal; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or acquired by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may be in the possession and use or supposed by the agency of the Receiver in said case, of all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchises to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, and all the rights of the Receiver in said case, on the 11th April, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court, on behalf of the balance by one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before opening a sale. Further to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN E. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. jn30-law9w Tu

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 21 William-st., near Wall,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company (Stonington Railroad), redeemable in 1876, interest payable February and August, in the city of New-York, which bonds are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 6th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Grand Gulf*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 25, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 6th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Isabella*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 25, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 6th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 25, 1863.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & MORSE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of English Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood parlor suits, in crimson and maroon brocatelle, made in order, and nearly new, rosewood sofa, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, cane-seated cottage suits, mahogany book-cases and wardrobes, sergeant carved oak buffet, made by Roux, cost $450; hall stand and chairs, mahogany tables, oak sofas and chairs, spring and hair mattresses.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 8th-st. east of the Bible House, one rosewood parlor suite, one black walnut and rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, chairs, tables, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, and everything necessary for genteel housekeeping.

EDWARD PETTINGILL, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILL SELL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, at 10½ o'clock, contents of Printing establishment No. 15 Ann-st., consisting of a large variety of type, materials, cylinder and hand presses, &c., sale peremptory without reserve. For full particulars see *Herald*.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 149 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas, covered in crimson damask; rosewood bracket, gilt frame pier mirror, carved rosewood parlor-center table, marble top; Herkort's rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood bedstead, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany painted and polished bureaus, with marble slabs and toilet glasses; mahogany wardrobes, chairs, tables, crockery, china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a large collection of valuable books, magazines, pamphlets, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 6th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Sea Lion*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 25, 1863.

GEO. CLEMENS, Auctioneer.

J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on No. 1,501 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, at 10½ o'clock, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c. Also, at Jones' wagon-yard, rear of 1,501 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, 20 horses, 20 carts, 20 sets harness, one horse car and stock. Also, at 1,501 Broadway, on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, 20 horses, 20 carts, 20 sets harness, one horse car and stock.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 19th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 29th inst., at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,

Two tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.

R. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED BY A WOMAN, a situation as copyist; or in a store; would prefer to work Only Half or Quarter Time. Address Wallace Perry, Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN of Color, a situation in a small private family; is a complete cook, and can make delicious rusks; and bread and biscuit; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Also, good plain cook. Best of City references from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a place in a private family; is a superior cook in all its branches; can make pastry, ice cream, and confectionery; can cook in the French style. Call or address 146 East 32d-st. Wages no object. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook; has no objection to do second work; good City references given. Apply at No. 120, Bleecker-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook; and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Rose-st., in the milk depot.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; will confer with visiting, or take a lumited number to a boarding-house. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 19 Jones-court, Union-place, between 14th and 15th-sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES an employment with first-class house; may be found at present at No. 6 Bleecker-st., up-stairs; spring, children's and ladies' dresses made in a stylish manner; terms moderate; can be seen at No. 6 Bleecker-st., up-stairs. Apply at No. 222 8th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, with nurse of her own to assist; has no objection to the City or country; is a competent nurse; can take the care of children from their birth; is not afraid of the measles; willing and obliging. Call at No. 32 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG PARISIAN WOman, lately landed, wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse to grown up children, or a private family. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant German woman, as child's nurse; is competent to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 10 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED: A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as daily's nurse; is competent to take care of a nursery and do plain sewing; can give the best of City references, having three years and six months at her last place. Call for two days at No. 207 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is fully understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. No. 131 West 19th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL RECOMmended, willing and obliging young woman, with the highest reference from her last place, would like a situation in City or country, as down-stairs servant or for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid; or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity. Call for two days at No. 37 Amity-st., corner of Mercer. No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation to do general housework, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 131 West 27th-st., for three days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A., at Y. Trainor's, harness maker, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, or Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Call at No. 153 Elm-st., corner of Grand-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class coachman; a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address M. G., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as small garden, by a single man, with six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business; his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriage and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a young married man as gardener or coachman; is strictly sober and of good habits; is willing and obliging; three years' reference from his last place. Address for two days, COACHMAN, No. 43 Park-place, up stairs.

AS PORTER OR CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference from some of the members of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced young man, (speaking German,) a situation as dry goods salesman, wholesale or retail; has good City reference. Address DRY GOODS, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

AS WALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity; has no objection to travel; can produce the best of references and private families. Apply, for two days, to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation; the advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST MAN, A situation in a private family in the country; understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; gardening and milking also; has good references. Address M. H., Box No. 194, Times Office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, WHO has had over two years of active service in the army, and during the last eight months held the position of Lieutenant in one of the recently returned regiments, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile business; good city reference will be given. Can be seen at interview, address R. F. E., Box No. 149, Times Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MARRIED MAN (German) who is a practical farmer, wishes a situation; his wife will be willing to do the general housework; &c. Apply at the office for Servants of all Nations, No. 24 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 30TH sts., possession to be taken early in October; house must have modern conveniences and good table (private table preferred). For good accommodation and table a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 4,286 Post-office.

AT NO. 170 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor. The location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, at Manufacturers' prices; keeps and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the principal stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSIGNEE OF SAND, for sale in smaller sums—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest accounting from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Marketable securities of Railroads, Gas and Mining Companies bought and sold on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Boston and Europe.

Collections promptly made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnston & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.,
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

HENRY BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 10 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE AR-rangements with the Chamberlain of the City of New-York for the conversion of a Sinking Fund provision for the construction of their present road, which has yet thirty years from 1st day of February next to run. Will interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Bonds of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can be converted on the same terms as the Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. O. BERY & CO. will guarantee their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and self-pollution. Sold by druggists generally. Price for medicine. Address Dr. O. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES, CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—Advice gratis by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 23 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, New-York. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the secret diseases of females. Married ladies, or those contemplating marriage, should consult Dr. WARD at once. Dr. WARD, No. 23 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESS-ful in connection with Dr. WARD, No. 23 Lispenard-st. Consulted on the treatment of the Sexual Organs. Parties, where there affected with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubo, chancre, emissions, and constitutional affections of the kidneys and bladder, etc. Thirty years of extensive practice enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous remedy is used in connection with the Sexual Constitutional Invigorator. Sent to parties in the country carefully packed. The man to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to avoid Dr. Powers and his cures, the charlatans and kings of remedies, who, by their extravagant and false statements, speedily and only effected prostration in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Dr. Powers may be consulted at No. 3 Division-st., New-York, until 9 P. M. Those who have used their powerful but never to be trusted Specifics for a cure, or to Ladies, for Powers' Periodical Drops, are hereby cautioned against their use, as they are deadly poisons, and only intended to destroy life. The above remedies can be had only of Dr. Powers, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Private entrance, No. 3 Division-st. Advice free. Cures warranted. Postage free. Use receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as safe and speedy remedies, and have been extensively used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HASSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Proprietors of Perry's Purgative Pills.
Her Majesty's Government have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be engraved upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful remedy restores, instantly to the sexual organs, the power, vitality and elasticity of healthful manhood. Sexual Debilities, nervous prostration generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, etc. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. Those suffering recently should be taken by all about to marry, as the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world. Guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Dr. Powers may be consulted at No. 3 Division-st., New-York, until 9 P. M. Those who have used their powerful but never to be trusted Specifics for a cure, or to Ladies, for Powers' Periodical Drops, are hereby cautioned against their use, as they are deadly poisons, and only intended to destroy life. The above remedies can be had only of Dr. Powers, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Private entrance, No. 3 Division-st. Advice free. Cures warranted. Postage free. Use receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 19 Lib-erty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His success in curing the WORST FIELD DROP, cures certain disease when regular female treatment has failed to effect a cure; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening odor of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six days; cures without a druggist's counter-feit of mercury, and cures without the insufficient remedy of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that is in the blood to cure in short unless his remedy is used. That is the blood is cleansed by it, and what no other will accomplish. In the rules in the house of every family you will know, that scientific men in every department of the old Knickerbocker begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has consulted them for the last time, and who has found in them a will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor, in the City that has not attached to his name that fact that his cure was not so easily swallowed, they have found that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained except at the office, at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, illustrated illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH FROM THREE to five hundred dollars, in an old established and profitable manufacturing and commission business; location central and convenient for travelers; will bear investigation. Address L. G. C., Box No. 341 Times Office. Only principals treated with.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP. EXCELLENT location, near Broadway, long lease at low rent, well established, handsomely fitted up and furnished, and doing a large money-making business.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Rent of premises given for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. J., Box No. 252 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HARness Office, of the late Christian Sylvester, established over fifty years. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Apply at counter No. 126 New Chamber.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN enterprise, lucrative and respectable; I only ask an interview; it is no humbug. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 121 Times Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
2,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 4 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shipping. Also, 100,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., Foot East 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
P. E. DIAMOND, No. 629 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 M. of TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the delivery at the Subsistence Stores of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, in such quantities as may be required at the following-named depots in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered on cars or at depot, at the option of the Government, at the time of delivery:
250,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, of medium weight, and packed in Air-tight tierces with iron hoops.
150,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in best quality barrels, packed in the best manner, and delivered in the month of August.
2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, put up for keeping in a warm climate. The brand and place of manufacture to be given in the bids. To be packed in Pressed barrels of the best quality, thoroughly seasoned; same to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.
100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full headed.
1,000 bushels of the first quality MIXED WHITE BEANS, well screened and dry—to be packed in good bright, well-covered flour barrels, to be full headed and with seven hoops.
175,000 pounds of prime RICE, in the rough, about equal Carolina like same to be taken as the offer.
50,000 pounds first quality "A" white filet corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, lined flour barrels.
1,000,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in Jute bags, same to be taken as this offer.
300,000 pounds prime SOAP, to be made only from Cider or Whisky, new from all foreign fats, of medium strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking their place. Specimens of potash to accompany the proposal. The Cider Vinegar to be of not less than 4 grains acidity, the Whisky of not less than 2 grains acidity, the specific gravity of the Soap and quality of Vinegar to be tested by the Inspector at the time of delivery.
30,000 pounds "adamantine" SOAP, to be made only from pure tallow, free from clay, soluble glass or other deleterious matter, to be of the best quality for the use of the troops in the field.
30,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Soldiers will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, Malabar, Java, Cochin, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in air-tight packages, and packed in boxes containing not over forty pounds.
30,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
17,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight barrels.
2,000 gallons of first quality PICKLES, in the United States standard pickle barrels, to contain six gallons each, to be packed in strong brine, covered and tree pallisoed.
Samples of all the articles, as well as of time, packing, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and returned to the bidders, if not accepted, at their own expense. Each sample must be marked with the name of the bidder, and whether it is intended for the troops in the field or for the hospitals. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard specification goods.
The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this City.
Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made; and bonds, if required, for the faithful performance of the contract proposed to be entered into, shall be executed, if required.
The seller's name, place of residence and the date of proposal, as well as the name of contract, with green, good and perfect, must be plainly marked on every package. All other bid matter must be separate.
Certificates of inspection by professional chemists or inspectors other than the party furnishing the articles, will be required, and the cost of the same will be paid by the seller. Bids must specify quantity and condition. Payment will also be authorized on the receipt of the goods, and will be in certificates of indebtedness, issued by the Treasury Department, on the part of the United States.
The right will be reserved at the time of delivery, and Inspection of the Articles Tendered, whether sufficient or not.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and those not found in accordance with the terms of the contract will be rejected.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and those not found in accordance with the terms of the contract will be rejected.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order, Col. THOS. EWORDS, A. C. S. General.
C. W. HOULTON,
Captain and A. C. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:
Uniform Jackets, (A. Artillery Private);
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Private;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Trowsers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Gray Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Top;
Blankets, Rubber;
Blankets, Flannel and Bound;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Forage Caps;
Caps, Canteens, (complete);
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Letter Paper, (standard);
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 36;
Storm Flags;
Storm Hallards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Seating Cotton;
Plaid Linsey;
Brown Drills, (standard);
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—guarantors must sign their own names—certifying that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity of each article to be proposed in the bids. To be packed in Pressed barrels of the best quality, thoroughly seasoned; same to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.
100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full headed.
1,000 bushels of the first quality MIXED WHITE BEANS, well screened and dry—to be packed in good bright, well-covered flour barrels, to be full headed and with seven hoops.
175,000 pounds of prime RICE, in the rough, about equal Carolina like same to be taken as the offer.
50,000 pounds first quality "A" white filet corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, lined flour barrels.
1,000,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in Jute bags, same to be taken as this offer.
300,000 pounds prime SOAP, to be made only from Cider or Whisky, new from all foreign fats, of medium strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking their place. Specimens of potash to accompany the proposal. The Cider Vinegar to be of not less than 4 grains acidity, the Whisky of not less than 2 grains acidity, the specific gravity of the Soap and quality of Vinegar to be tested by the Inspector at the time of delivery.
30,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Soldiers will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, Malabar, Java, Cochin, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in air-tight packages, and packed in boxes containing not over forty pounds.
30,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
17,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight barrels.
2,000 gallons of first quality PICKLES, in the United States standard pickle barrels, to contain six gallons each, to be packed in strong brine, covered and tree pallisoed.
Samples of all the articles, as well as of time, packing, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and returned to the bidders, if not accepted, at their own expense. Each sample must be marked with the name of the bidder, and whether it is intended for the troops in the field or for the hospitals. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard specification goods.
The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this City.
Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made; and bonds, if required, for the faithful performance of the contract proposed to be entered into, shall be executed, if required.
The seller's name, place of residence and the date of proposal, as well as the name of contract, with green, good and perfect, must be plainly marked on every package. All other bid matter must be separate.
Certificates of inspection by professional chemists or inspectors other than the party furnishing the articles, will be required, and the cost of the same will be paid by the seller. Bids must specify quantity and condition. Payment will also be authorized on the receipt of the goods, and will be in certificates of indebtedness, issued by the Treasury Department, on the part of the United States.
The right will be reserved at the time of delivery, and Inspection of the Articles Tendered, whether sufficient or not.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and those not found in accordance with the terms of the contract will be rejected.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and those not found in accordance with the terms of the contract will be rejected.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order, Col. THOS. EWORDS, A. C. S. General.
C. W. HOULTON,
Captain and A. C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 127 Broad-way,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 31 of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:
Wall Tents and Flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least 2 yard in length, of the material of which their proposal is made to the Tents, and state the quantity they will to furnish each day or week they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. A. CHILDS.
New-York, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
FAITH L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.
SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:
40,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
20,000 pairs Woolen Blankets.
5,000 pairs Cow Skin Shoes.
5,000 pairs Woolen Socks.
5,000 Hair Mattresses.
5,000 Hair Pillows.
For further information as to the inspection of articles, and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, please address Paymaster Charles Hoskins, Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, L. I.
Samples of the above articles can be seen at said Navy-yard.
Standard Samples of all the articles can be seen at said Bureau.
New-York, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City 7 Per Cent. Improvement Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in Twenty Years, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals must be made in writing, and addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J., July 14, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Willow-street, from Pearl to Jay-street; for sewer in Rose-street, from Duane-st. to Reade-st.; for sewer in Jay-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-ave.; for paving Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves.; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-ave.; for paving Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves.; for paving Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth-aves.; for paving Forty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-aves.; for paving Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves.; for paving Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the houses and lots fronting on the streets named, and of each and every of them, and also each and every part of each and every of said houses and lots, and the extent of the assessments is as follows, viz.: For a sewer in Willow-street, from Pearl to Jay-street, both inclusive. For a sewer in Rose-street, between Duane and Reade-streets, and in Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and in Forty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the houses and lots fronting on the streets named, and of each and every of them, and also each and every part of each and every of said houses and lots, and the extent of the assessments is as follows, viz.: For a sewer in Willow-street, from Pearl to Jay-street, both inclusive. For a sewer in Rose-street, between Duane and Reade-streets, and in Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and in Forty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed in the name or names of their or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number 31 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice, or they will be precluded a hearing.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed in the name or names of their or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number 31 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice, or they will be precluded a hearing.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Willow-street, from Pearl to Jay-street, both inclusive; on both sides of Rose-street, from Duane to Reade-street, both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-aves., both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-aves., both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-aves., both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-aves., both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-aves., both inclusive; on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-aves., both inclusive.
Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on the northerly side of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves., and on the southerly corner of Second-ave. and Forty-seventh-street.
Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on the northerly side of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth-aves., and on the southerly corner of Second-ave. and Forty-seventh-street.
Also, the lot at the south-easterly corner of Second-ave. and Forty-seventh-street.
Also, all the lots, pieces or

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Comments of the English Press on the Battles of Gettysburgh.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Another Outbreak in New-Zealand.

The Cunard Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JONES, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 18th of July, arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been received from Cape Race.

The London *Times* of the 18th, in its City article says:

"Mr. ADAMS, who was commissioned by the United States Government to visit England with the view of promoting, in conjunction with Mr. ADAMS, a solution of such difficulties as had arisen or might arise on questions of international law, sails in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool to-day. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties."

In the British House of Commons, on the 16th, the Government was again attacked by Mr. SAURIN FITZGERALD and other speakers, for its harsh policy toward Brazil. Mr. LAYARD defended the course taken by the Government, stating that the King of Portugal had undertaken to mediate between the two countries, and deprecated discussion at present as very ill-timed.

The balance sheet of the British Government for the year ending June 30, shows a surplus of upwards of £3,000,000 sterling, subject to a reduction of £900,000 for the vote for fortifications.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"I know for certain that the French Government intended to make overtures as soon as Mexico should fall, to Spain and England, to cooperate with it in the somewhat arduous task of settling that country and introducing order in the finances. I cannot say whether formal propositions have as yet been made to England, but I learn they have been made at Madrid for that purpose. If we may judge from the language of some of the Madrid press as habitually supports the Government, it is likely these overtures will meet with favorable attention."

Advices from Madrid contradict the assertion lately made by some journals that Spain intended to recognize *The Confederate States. Spain will await the initiative of England and France in the matter.*

A letter from Milan says that GARIBALDI is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is still, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, GARIBALDI labors under a general affection, which has its seat in the liver. The death of NULLO has greatly depressed him.

The Austrian budget had been presented to the Council of the Empire. The balance of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is upwards of nine millions of florins, but there is a large deficit from extraordinary outlays.

The critical position of affairs in Japan continues. Gen. NAPIER has declined the application for 1,000 men to strengthen the British force. A further delay in proceeding to enable the Japanese to consider the British demands. An impression prevailed that if assured of British support, the Tycoon would not, himself, object to attack the "Perfect Daimeo."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The English Press on the Gettysburgh Battles.

From the London Times.

The whole result appears to be that the Federals in the second engagement did not recover the ground they had lost in the first. But the conflict must have been, as Gen. MEADE describes it, severe. He more than once mentions the heavy losses his troops have sustained, and infers that the Confederate army have suffered equally. The proportion of officers is again unusually large. Three Federal Generals have fallen, and four are returned as wounded. In fact, though the Government has seen enough of "promise" in the conflict of the second day to justify the President in issuing an address to the public on the event, his words seem saddened by a sense of a loss among the troops too heavy for the slight result their courage has purchased. A retreat, a drawn battle, and another, probably a greater engagement inevitable, there was scarcely enough of success in the achievement of the army to enable the President to rise to the full tone of congratulation.

The few sentences he addresses to the country on this Fourth of July must have read hotsadly, compared with the fervid orations that were wont to fill the public ear on the same anniversary. The "promise of a great success" has been so often made before, and been so often belied by events, that the bloodshed, which is a certainty, must have cast a lurid shadow on the day. Surely, never was the overweening pride of a nation so awfully rebuked.

Will any the President claim the "consciousness of all for the many gallant fallen," and *prepare the public for the worst* by a sentence that breathes much more despondency than triumph.

From the London Herald.

It is curious that after an interval of 24 hours no later news had been received from Gen. MEADE, although the Fourth of July demanded an effort from the Federal Government. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, either that no success had been achieved, or that no fresh engagement had taken place, or that some great disaster had befallen the Federal arms. The next mail will be awaited with fearful anxiety, and we dare not venture to anticipate its news. As great as the battle of Gettysburgh seems to be considering all the great facts of the war—fierce, bloody and protracted contests, with results in no degree commensurate with the gallantry, devotion, and numbers of the troops engaged. We had hoped that the meeting of the two armies would have been decisive; but it seems that victory, whosoever there may be, will be won but barren honors, and that the struggle will have to be renewed. In the meantime, if LEE has attained no other object, *he has succeeded in provisioning his army for six months at the enemy's cost*, and has taught the North somewhat of the losses and sacrifices its cruel policy has inflicted on the Southern States.

In the South, the Federal prospects are not improving. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson still hold out. Jonesboro was pressing closely upon the besieging army at Vicksburgh. BANKS' communications with New-Orleans have been cut off. In Eastern Louisiana the Confederates were carrying all before them, and regaining the whole territory they had lost by BANKS' invasion. At various points along the Mississippi they were impeding the navigation, and both GRANT'S and BANKS' forces were in considerable danger. As a set-off, ROSECRANS reports that he had driven BRAGG'S forces out of Tullahoma. But the fact we believe to be that BRAGG had all along determined to abandon Tullahoma when the Federals advanced, and that he had fallen back upon Chattanooga, where fortifications of immense strength have been constructed, capable of resisting a force far greater than any ROSECRANS can take into the field. For the present, however, the sieges of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are secondary affairs. It is in the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania and Maryland that the great battle of the Republics is being fought out. The next mail will tell us which is the winner.

From the London News.

Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack it is of course impossible to say. But whether resisted at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another flight of news can be relied on—that Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederate army—Gen. LEE would in any case have been compelled to retreat at once. Gen. MEADE has already fulfilled the high opinion of his military knowledge and ability his brother officers were said to entertain, and vindicated an appointment which at first seemed, even in America, to have filled almost everyone with surprise.

From the London Globe.

So far Gen. MEADE made up for the lowest accusations by the impotency of Gen. BURNSIDE. He had been his ground and fought a defensive action with steadfastness and skill. And here the narrative ends abruptly. The issue we have yet to learn. It will be hard for either side to claim a victory. That victory had yet to be won. Whether there was more fighting depended upon Gen. LEE'S calculations not only of the chances of success, but of obtaining afterward the rewards of success. If it were true that Gen. COUCH was showing men in the Cumberland Valley and Gen. SEDGWICK on the road from York although these bodies were only militiamen—and that FRANCIS was hurrying his men up to Gettysburgh from Harper's Ferry, LEE unless he made one more, and that a decisively successful onslaught upon the Federals, probably fell back over the Blue Ridge, or sought upon its slopes a strong defensive position. On the other hand, the calling up of PEMBERTON, and the rumor that an order had been sent to Gen. DIX to abandon the Peninsula and hasten to Washington, these are signs of weakness in the Federal camp, and imply that MEADE has suffered great losses, and with difficulty held his own. But conjecture is idle at present, in ignorance, and we must await the arrival of the next mail for knowledge.

From the London Star.

A battle-field on which the reputation of the Union forces for valor and fidelity has assuredly been well maintained. The President, in a message issued on the memorable 4th of July, pays a just and touching tribute to the courage and fortitude with which that army has placed a rampart of mangled bosoms between the enemy and the Capital. And while counselling the nation to submit itself to the will of the Most High, we see less rightly augurs hopefully from these three days of self-sacrificing patriotism for the success of the Union cause. The most sanguine friends of that cause scarce dared to hope for a decisive victory to its forces. Even the desponding may be reassured by the firm and noble stand that has been made. It will invigorate the hearts and arms of the North. It will more than check the insolency of the Southern leaders. *For them to have failed in their expression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil.* They have struck once more, with accumulated force, at the constancy of American freedom, and once more they have been gloriously repelled.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There is a special difficulty in using our last experience of official bulletins to assist us in estimating the true significance of the scanty intelligence which we possess respecting this overwhelming struggle. Gen. MEADE is now to us in the chief command, and we have no means of knowing how far his tactics of policy and propriety in the preparation of documents intended for publication coincide with those of some of his predecessors. Judging from precedents afforded by the reports of such men as POPE and HOOKER, we should be justified in expecting that the next mail would bring us news of a crushing Federal disaster. Giving Gen. MEADE, on the other hand, the credit due to an aspiring man of long fairly modest, truthful and generous, it may be inferred that he has commanded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederates to a pause, and possibly in providing them with good reason to rue their temerity. Such party is in a position in which ominous defeat may be attended with very great misfortune, and there is more than every reason to be on our guard against drawing hasty conclusions from incomplete operations in the field.

The London *Morning Post* discovers some parallels between the battle near Gettysburgh and that at Antietam Creek, and says:

"You caught us here in the autumn both may have at the same time marked the commencement and termination of a Southern invasion. The Northern soldiers certainly fight best on their soil; for, except on the present occasion and at Antietam, they have never held their ground with such steadiness when coping with their Southern antagonists."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, says most probably the course of events would be determined by the result of the battle of July 3d, and on it would depend whether Washington fell, or Lee retired into Virginia with the loss of many men, but with a prodigious quantity of valuable stores and plunder. Lee cannot afford to stand still, and if he found MEADE too strong for his army to attack again, he would get away from the sword of the Federal militia and volunteers which *were gathering around him.*

American Affairs in Parliament.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that either on the report of Supply, or of Ways and Means, he would ask the noble lord at the head of the Government a question on a subject of much interest. Last year he directed attention to the circumstance that the American Government had adopted the practice of requiring bonds to be given by the exporters of goods that no portion of such goods should be sent into the hands of any person in the Confederate states. The noble lord then promised to communicate with the American Government on that matter, and he saw that there had been a correspondence, which was printed in the American blue-book, but to which there was no allusion in any of the papers presented to Parliament. The question he had to put was, whether he was aware that, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Her Majesty's Government, and the warning that the practice in question was contrary to treaty, it was still persisted in by the American Government; and whether he would state what course Her Majesty's Government intended to take in the matter. He would now ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any further information had been received with regard to the case of the *Margaret Jessie*.

Mr. LAYARD said that there was no further information.

THE GIBRALTAR. (SUMTER.)

On the 17th, Lord R. CECIL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was prepared to propose the grant of any compensation to Capt. BLAKELEY for the loss occasioned to him by the detention of that vessel in case of the vessel *Gibraltar*, on suspicion of being intended for the service of the Confederate States; and whether the Government would lay on the table the depositions or information upon which they had acted in the case. The noble Lord stated that the loss which Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. He also complained that the Government were allowing themselves to become mere tools in the hands of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that persons connected with the *Gibraltar* had addressed inquiries to the Government, as to whether the shipment of Capt. BLAKELEY'S guns caused the detention of the vessel, but the Government had no information whatever that Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained the injury which the noble Lord appeared to imagine. It would be irregular to lay the depositions upon which the Government had acted on the table of the House. He repudiated the insinuations that the Government had been influenced by any pressure brought to bear upon them by the American Minister.

The Polish Question.

The reply of the Russian Government was received by the French Government on the 17th inst. It is stated to be marked by a strong spirit of conciliation. Russia accepts the six points, but instead of an armistice, proposes an amnesty for all who may lay down their arms.

The insurrection was assuming formidable dimensions in the palatinate of Lublin. It was also said to be rapidly spreading in the district of Kowno.

An engagement between Prussian troops and insurgents is reported near Milocław.

The *Czas* publishes a letter which had been addressed to the Czar by the Pope. The insurgent leader RUDZKI, after his defeat at Benowatz, in the Palatinate of Lublin, effected a junction with KRZYSZTOF SZELEWSKI, JANKOWSKI and ZULINSKI. The united forces of these leaders had desperate engagements on the 7th, 8th and 9th, with the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed.

GRABOWSKI obtained a victory over the Russians on the 10th, at Zulueszek.

News from Warsaw dated the 14th inst., says: "The National Government issued the first number of a new official journal to-day under the title of the *Independent*. The leading article repudiates the idea of any negotiation with Russia. Subscriptions to the paper are to be transmitted to the National Government through the usual channel of its agents. The paper publishes the identical text of a pastoral letter from Monseigneur RZEWUSKI, referringto the church mourning throughout Poland. The dignitary further states that he has been deprived by Archbishop FIALKOWSKI he had been ordered by the Russian Government to remain to Jaraslaw for an indefinite period."

Mr. HENNESSY had given notice that he would, on the 20th, bring the subject of Poland, in all its bearings, before the House of Commons. Mr. POPE HENNESSY will second the motion.

The London *Advertiser* says he will make some statements which will startle not only England, but Europe.

The Russian reply to the Three Powers was expected to reach London on the 19th inst.

La France insists on the necessity for an armistice in Poland at the moment of negotiations being opened.

New-Zealand.

The accounts from the Northern island of New-Zealand represent the natives in a state of anarchy. The report of the murder of two officers and six soldiers of the Fifty-seventh regiment is confirmed. They had, apparently, been shot down without a moment's notice, and the bodies were all terribly mutilated. On the news reaching New-Plymouth, the alarm-gun was fired, and messengers were dispatched to bring into town all those who were out on their farms and at work in the Bush. A Gazette was published calling out the militia and warning the people not to go beyond the Omata stockade at night. Fully 200 militia and volunteers were told off for patrol duty.

The London *Times* says: "It is more than probable that at this very moment the Government of New-Zealand is engaged in another Maori war. After all that has passed, the thing may appear incredible; but it is almost certain, and what is more, our present information does not enable us to point out how it could have been avoided. Letters received yesterday, state that the natives appear willing to continue hostilities to the old theatre, Taranaki; and unless further complications arise, it is improbable that any attack will be made upon Auckland. Fully 200,000 natives are located in the country between Auckland and Taranaki, and these tribes are openly hostile to the Europeans. Apart from the native difficulties, the colony is rapidly progressing. The middle island provinces, being untrammeled with native affairs, are going rapidly ahead."

From Montevideo.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The Bremen bark *Pyrmont*, Capt. VON HAGEN, from Montevideo June 10, with Hides, &c., to CRAIG, Ludlow & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She has had strong gales from the south; sprung fore and mizzen masts.

She left at Montevideo the bark *Quancy*, Capt. WILKINS, for New-York, which arrived June 11; Danish brig *J. P. Leschall*, LARSEN, for New-York in eight days. June 27, lat. 18° south, long. —, spoke ship Washington Booth, bound south. June 12, spoke bark *Conrad*, of Philadelphia, in lat 30°, long. 39° 11', who could not, or would not, give a satisfactory answer as to where from or bound; said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of us. She had a trunk cannon, and not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction, before the wind. Made all sail and left her, there being at the time three sail in company.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Pemberton and His Staff Gone to Richmond.

His Army Scattered in Every Direction.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 26.

BUFFLES and JESSE FORREST are reported to have again crossed Tuscumbia toward the river, and gone toward Jackson, Tenn. Gen. DODGE has sent a force to meet them.

One of Gen. BANKS'S scouts, who arrived last night, reports that PEMBERTON and his Staff and some of his officers have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Gen. PEMBERTON said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks. Excitement is intense.

The rolling stock on the railroads are all being run toward Mobile. Large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of JOHNSTON'S army is reported at Marion, 30 miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000.

All surplus stores are being shipped to Mobile.

Gens. RANSOM and WADDELL passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to Jonesville. PORTER was suffering from a wound, and is not at his duty. HARDEE'S corps was, it was said, going to Jonesville, but had not passed Meridian up to the 22d.

A dispatch dated Marlin, Miss., 20th, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburgh had been exchanged, but the men had struggled so that they were without commands.

Meetings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 27.

Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, the anti-administration candidate for Governor, addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at the Court-house this evening, *approving strongly what he called the abolition policy of the Government.*

Gen. HASCOM was serenaded at the Galt House, to which he briefly responded. His mission was rather to fight than to talk. Hon. ROBERT MALLORY followed, denouncing the views of Mr. WICKLIFFE, arguing earnestly in favor of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Col. MASON BROWN closed the meeting with a speech combining patriotism and humor, which, together with those of his predecessors, were warmly applauded by an enthusiastic audience.

The Funeral of Mr. Crittenden.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 27.

Our City Council is taking measures to attend the funeral of J. J. CRITTENDEN in a body on Wednesday.

The Central Committee has called a Convention of Union citizens at Lexington to nominate a candidate for Congress *vice* CRITTENDEN deceased.

Orders of Gov. Seymour—Enlistments and Bounties.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued general orders to encourage enlistments and for the payment of bounties. The State bounty to recruits is fixed at seventy-five dollars, of which sum ten dollars will be paid on enlistment, and the remainder before leaving the State. The bounty for reënlistment is one hundred and fifty dollars, of which thirty dollars are paid down. A soldier belonging to the State of New-York, who enlists in the field, is entitled to the one hundred and fifty dollars bounty, under the foregoing form, provided the Paymaster, upon whom this duty is enjoined, passes his name to the credit of the State.

The following regulations are also announced:

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

1. $2 will be paid to every accepted recruit enlisting in regiments now being organized.

2. $25 of $100 provided to be paid at the end of the war, will be paid to all accepted recruits when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto.

3. One month's pay in advance will be paid to *all recruits*, under such regulations as the Paymaster-General, United States Army, shall establish.

4. Recruiting officers are authorized to pay the premium of $2 for each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war, into regiments organizing for the field. The amount so paid will be refunded on presentation, to the proper officer, of triplicate receipts therefor, naming the men, and stating that they were duly mustered into the service of the United States. Citizens, non-commissioned officers and privates can receive the bounty. Commissioned officers cannot, under any circumstances.

5. The foregoing bounties are for able-bodied men. The recruiting officer, in neglecting this precaution, will be charged with the amount, and it will be stopped from his monthly pay.

Officers are cautioned in regard to minors. A boy under 21 must have the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Even then he must be able to carry a knapsack and musket.

6. Expenses incident to the volunteer recruiting service will be refunded to recruiting officers on presentation of the proper vouchers therefor, to the disbursing officer of the district in which the headquarters of the regiment is located.

By circular dated "Office United States Disbursing and Mustering Officer, United States Army, No. 563 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1863."

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., ASTOR MANSION ARMORY.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. — —In pursuance of orders issued from General Headquarters No. 200 Mulberry-street, the Colonel commanding Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G. directs that the following companies of his command appear at the Armory on the specified days to relieve such troops as may there be on guard:

Tuesday, 28th, Companies E, I.
Wednesday, 29th, Companies C, D, H.
Thursday, 30th, Companies B, K, F.
Friday, 31st, Companies A, G.

The Senior Commandant will act as Officer of the Day, who will conduct the affairs of the Armory the same as if in camp, with such modifications as he in his discretion may deem necessary. Morning reports will be handed to the Adjutant at 9 A. M. By order, JAS. BAGLEY, Colonel Commanding.
B. GALLAGHER, Adjutant.

THE MURDER OF THE NEGRO FRANKLIN.—ANOTHER OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPALS IN CUSTODY.—Roundsmen GUNNER and ROGERS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who have been so active in arresting the villains engaged in the murder and subsequent hanging of ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, the colored man, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh avenue, during the late riots, took another man into custody Sunday night, charged with being a principal in the murder. The prisoner's name is GEORGE GLASS; he is an Irish docker, 23 years of age, and lives in West Twenty-seventh-street. The witness against GLASS is MARTIN VANDERAH, who makes affidavit that on the afternoon of the murder he saw GLASS enter FRANKLIN'S apartments and soon brought him out, followed by the mob. The rioters beat and kicked the unfortunate negro for nearly a block, and at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue they hung him. At the same time the buildings occupied by the colored people were repeatedly set on fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames. VANDERAH further states that while the villains were murdering FRANKLIN, GLASS cried out: "Hang the —— nigger." The witness has been acquainted with GLASS for sixteen years, and fully identified him as the man who brought FRANKLIN from the house and delivered him to the mob. The prisoner stoutly denies his guilt. He was taken before Justice KELLY, and locked up for trial without bail.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The recent election of Directors by the stockholders of the Brooklyn Central Road, brought in an entirely new set of Directors. The new Board of Affairs stands as follows:

President.—E. B. LITCHFIELD.
Treasurer.—D. C. BRADLEY.
Directors.—E. B. Litchfield, E. D. Wesley, A. G. Jerome, W. R. Travers, John M. Tobin, Benjamin Jerome, Chas. W. Durant, John J. Van Nostrand, Chas. Stanton, Ira Smith, H. Dickinson, D. Murray and J. W. Gilbert.

(Advertisement.)

HIRSON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rosin, gums, pitches, or glue. It sticks paster and hinges to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres only whenever firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HIRSON MANF. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)

SARATOGA REMEDY.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

(Advertisement.)

SUBSTITUTES.—We are now furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by companies, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England and New-York State. Inc 2625, 2626 and 2625. Address TOWNSEND & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron. The material which cannot be drilled—at No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets.. 9 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 5 21 | Gov. Island, 5 51 | Hell Gate.. 7 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, July 27.

CLEARED.

Steamer T. R. Thompson, McKain, Bathhurst, Wm. Dowell.

Ships Bliss, (Br.,) McLauchlin, Raymond, Liverpool; Jupiter, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Bremen; Lapwing, Lockett, Newcastle, Del.

Barks Adelaide, (Swed.,) Jansson, Rio Janeiro; Freemason, (Br.,) Lewis, Cardiff; Ida, (Br.,) Hall, Cienfuegos; Thos. Fletcher, (Br.,) Fletcher, Cork for Orders; Jupiter, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Antwerp; Rhode & Wendt.

Brigs Stromness, (Br.,) Mouatt, St. Johns, N. F.; E. Eaton, (Br.,) Eaton, Demerara; Ida, (Br.,) Hall, Cienfuegos; Wm. Slade, (Br.,) Dunlap, Cardenas; Henry, (Br.,) Thomas Jones & Lough; Mary Bowsher, (Br.,) Boucher, Cardenas; Brota, Coe & Co.; Mansouvelos, (Sp.,) McKinnon, Demerara, J. Leupenius.

Schooners Lander, Hayes, Shilbridge; John Bierstadt's Son; Clarissa, Hall, Boston; Sarah, Hall, Newport; Newport, Turner, Bastin, Md.; Alvah, Hinks, Rathbone, Mayrill & Abbott; E. B. Jamieson, Jamieson, Galveston; Wm. H. Brown & Co.; D. A. Berry, Vocrhis, Weehawken; Van Brunt & Slaght; Hampton Bells, Alexander, Newburyport; Caroline, Bell, Boston; Mary, Freeman, Rockland; Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Wooster, New-Orleans, Benson & Tremaine.

ARRIVED.

Steamships Shannondale, (Hamb.,) Schroeder, Hamburg this day; via Southampton 20th inst. 47 P. M., with mdse. and 243 passengers to Kuhardt & Co. Had pleasant weather most of the passage. 26th, passed the wreck of ship Shawsheen, to lat. 47 18, lon. 36 50. 25th, lat. 41 20, lon. 49 30, passed a Prussian bark steering E. 26th, lat. 41 40, lon. 49 30, passed pleasure Schooner, bound to Liverpool. 27th, lat. 42 02, lon. 47 30, passed ship Caswell, bound South.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 23d inst., with sugar, tobacco and mdse. to Spofford, Hetherington & Co. Off the outward passage, saw a large Am. ship ashore on Sisal reef, and on the return passed the hull of a ship dismasted and abandoned. July 25, at 11 A. M., 19 miles N. of Cape Antonio, passed a large ship steering E.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 18, via Queenstown 20th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 19th, at 6.00 P. M., saw steamship Canada, going into Liverpool. 20th, lat. 51 50, lon. 9 30, passed ship John Bunyan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Potomac, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Constantine, Crowley, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 917 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had to his winds and calms from lon 30. June 23, Andrew Mc-Lean, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. July 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30, saw ships Conqueror and Florida, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Thornton, Wade, Liverpool June 27, with mdse. and 702 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had fresh westerly gales the greater part of the passage. July 24, spoke ship Shakespeare, Crowell, hence, lat. 43 40, lon. 56, was in company with ships Wm. Bartlett, from Liverpool for New-York, 26th, lat. 42 12, lon. 69, signalized ship Star of the West, from Boston for Cork. 27th, lat. 41 09, lon. 66, saw Steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool.

Ship William Weir, Jackson, Cadiz, Spain, June 26, with cork to Hoyt Bros. The ship Mary, Marshall, for Cardiff; brig Hydra, Harriman, for the United States, in ballast; the U. S. steamer Ino, to cruise for a certain time for days previously. 15th inst., lat. 39 15, lon. 25 57, exchanged signals with an American bark, a whaler. 20th, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 16, saw U. S. steamer Quaker City, standing S. E. by E. Has experienced a succession of light winds and calms, with a heavy gale on the 17th inst. Fine weather, the entire passage. On lat. 43 10, lon. 43 30, saw a great quantity of wrecked goods, such as bureaus, casks, barrels, planks, and some large masts.

Ship Marlborough, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Liverpool 29 days, with mdse. and 700 passengers to Thomas Hamilton. Had very heavy weather the first three weeks. June 27, lat. 47 44, lon. 40 36, saw Br. bark Elizabeth, steering E.

Ship Lisbon, Currier, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to A. G. Tilney. Sld. in co. with bark P. E. Bonniface, for Boston.

Ship Imperatrix Elizabeth, (Aust.,) Stipcevitch, Alexandria 66 ds., with rags, etc., to order.

Ship Onward, Chase, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to Wash. Carver & Chase. 24th, off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. schr. Matthew Vassar.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool June 20, with mdse. and 377 passengers to Wm. H. Marshall & Co. 25th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70 40, passed a ship supposed the Fredonia, bound E. Same day, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 08, signalized ship Conqueror, bound E.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, Caswell, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 707 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 703 passengers to J. F. Tapscott. Peter Johnson, carpenter, and Allen Bradford, seaman, died on the passage.

Ship Leonidas, Wood, Montevideo June 1, with mdse. to Snow & Burrows. 15th inst., lat. 34 30, lon. 52, fell from the mainyard to the deck, and was badly injured.

Bark Antioch, (of Castine,) Gardiner, Marseilles to depart Gibraltar June 13, in ballast to master. 19th inst., lat. 48, lon. 10, saw ship Tennessee, hence.

Bark Fortunato, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Montevideo June 16, with hides, etc., to Charles Ludlam & Co. Had strong gales from the south, sprung fore and mizzen masts. 27th June, lat. 18 S., lon. 32 30, passed ship Washington Booth, bound south. June 23, spoke barq Jacob Bell, from Philadelphia, in lat. 38, lon. 71 11, who could not or would not give a satisfactory answer as to where from or where bound; said they were bound to Buenos Ayres and would send a boat on board of us. She had a brass cannon, and not liking her appearance did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction, before the wind. Made all sail and left her, there being at the time three sail in company.

Bark Cortez, (Br.,) Corbett, Demerara 40 ds., with fruit to Sampson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar June 10.

Bark Columbia, (Swed.,) Myhre, Malaga, June 26, and passed Gibraltar 26th, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Villafranca, (of St. Stephens, N. B.,) Pettigrew, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Normandie, (Fr.,) Du Hasemael, Vera Cruz 28 ds., in ballast to A. G. Rosers & Co.

Brig Welcome, Cobb, Aux Cayes 16 ds., in ballast to Funk & Church. 24th inst., 60 miles south of Hatteras, picked up six bales of cotton, which had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Britain's Pride, (of Jersey,) Pellock, Montevideo 25 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Carruthers, Du Chene & Co. June 27, lat. 36 50 N., lon. 68 W., saw Br. ship Sarah Freeman, standing S.

Brig Jos. H. Crowley, Driscoll, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses and honey to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig W. H. Hines, Barr, Charleston 17 ds., with sugar and cotton to Geo. Gelot.

Brig Regina, Perez, Aspinwall 17 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Catherine, Rogers, Eatons, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Julia A. Seaman, Martin, Pascagoula 13 ds., with ship timber to master. 19th inst., off Cape Florida, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia.

Schr. War Eagle, Seeley, Providence 36 hours, with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Nickerson, Boston and Key West 26 ds., with mdse. to Swallow & Son.

Schr. J. Reed Sleeper, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Gresham, Haggerty, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. H. Mellus, Cro, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Rosa, Perry, Milbridge 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empress, Crowell, St. George 7 ds., with stone, for Governor's Island.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothby, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mayflower, Bay, Millbridge 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Jas. Reed, Wood, Port Royal, 6 ds., in ballast to M. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. Congdon, Simmons, St. Martins 5 ds., with salt etc., to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Caledonia.

Schr. Hope, Carroll, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to E. J. & G. A. Wolfe.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Appleton, Rockland 4 ds., stone, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Fort Ewen, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Sophia R. Jamerson, Jamerson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Franklin, Bell, Robinson, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Volunteer, Capt. Ann Cayes 16 ds., with logwood to D. B. De Wolf.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, New-Orleans 21 days, via Matanzas 5 days, with cotton, to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewett, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with heading.

Schr. Alexander Middleton, Sieger, Baltimore, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Martindale, from Liverpool.
Bark Villafranca, (Br.,) from Havana.
Bark R. A. Cochran, from Matanzas 5 ds.
Bark Leroy.
Brig Herald, from Honduras for Boston.
Also, 1 ship, 1 barks, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

Steamers Charles Osgood, P. W. Elliott.
Ships Astronomer, Deutschland, Chancellor.
Barks Augustine, Ida Matilda.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

INFLAMMATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
INFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

A disorder with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power,
Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves, Trembling,
Horror of disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision, Pain in the back,
Hot hands, Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin, Eruptions in the face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
DOUBLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, re-
moving all dis-
eases arising from ex-
cess and imprudences in
life, chronic constitutional
diseases arising from an impure
state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Sc